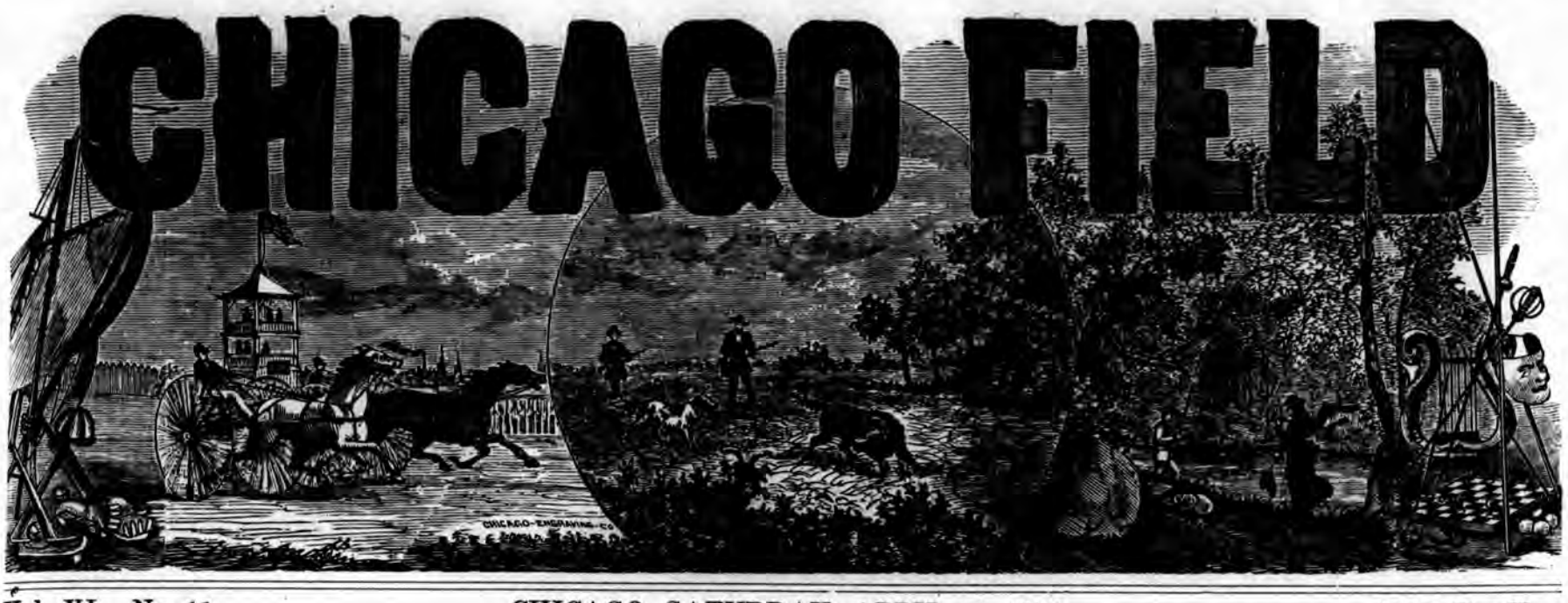


Vol. XI.—No. 11. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1879. $4.00 Per Year

THE GREENWOOD CLUB.

A Tale of the Lake Superior Region.

BY WILL WILDWOOD.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE REVENGE OF FOREST JAKE.

The fishing season was practically over in that northern latitude about Lake Superior, and the shooting season was at its prime, though in truth large game was not to be found in abundance near Ashland during Autumn. In mid-summer deer roamed through the wooded country adjacent in considerable numbers, but ere the approach of Winter—indeed at the first cold breath of Autumn—the sagacious creatures naturally sought the hardwood ridges to the south and southwest, along Black river and the Yellow river, there to pass the Winter months. Led by that unerring instinct common to the animal kingdom, the deer of that region migrate—if the term may be used—in Springtime from the oak forests farther south, to the cool and comparatively untrodden pine woods of the North; and again, at the approach of the first sharp frosts, forsake these retreats in turn for the acorns, the "mast," of a country abounding in hardwood. Nor is the movement rambling or irregular, but is as systematic as clockwork, and evidently made with a specific purpose—in the first instance to find a safe asylum for bringing forth and rearing the young; in the second to secure a retreat with abundant and nutritious food supply for the Winter. There are, of course, exceptions to this, as to nearly all rules, and in the intermediate section of country the deer do remain to some extent the year round, but the fact remains, and has been oft noted by old hunters in that region.

And so, with Col. Hardy and his companions, as the month wore on and Indian Summer with its bracing air, hazy skies, frosty nights, and tranquil amber sunsets, came on apace, each individual member of the club made daily tours of exploration, depending more upon the novelty and charm of new scenes than on sport with gun or rod. Thus the resorts of interest in the near vicinity of the village were soon discovered, and the days flew swiftly with no abatement either of interest or charm. Oftentimes a sail-boat would be brought into requisition, and a tour made along the shore, or among the Apostle Islands; and always combining pleasure and profit—recreation for the time and a fund of useful knowledge for the future. The Indian settlements of Odanah and Red Cliff were visited and the various trout streams within a radius of ten or fifteen miles explored by the adventurous sportsmen. Sand river, Pike's creek, Sioux river, Fish creek, Whittlesey's creek, Onion river, and many other streams since famous for the abundance and game qualities of their trout, were examined and pronounced *par excellence*.

From the testimony of the guide the sportsmen learned the location, some fifteen miles to the south, of a wild and picturesque fall, and a little wood-embowered lake* abounding with bass of delicious flavor and most unmistakable game qualities. This gem they could not visit, with convenience, owing to the distance and rugged character of the country intervening.

On one of the tours of exploration, Forest Jake, with Colonel Hardy and Frank Fowler, ventured up the bay to the head, where Fish Creek poured its cold crystal waters into the deep blue of the larger body, and pressing onward in the mazy windings of the stream with the light-running skiff, soon became charmed with the beauty and variety of the scenery along its shores. Here and there the grass grew to the water's edge, and again the tangled alders and willows, bending from the shore, laved their tips in the tiny wavelets, where some obstruction in its course caused a swirl in the stream. The aromatic boughs of the cedar, meeting with those of the maple and spruce, overarched the rivulet, almost, and through the variegated foliage

"— —— of scarlet, russet and green,
The sun shone through with its silv'ry sheen."

All combining to make the scene enchanting. The greensward under the grand old forest trees formed a carpeting as soft and easy to the tread as the finest down; the mossy growth inviting repose of a ramble as the mood might dictate.

So the sportsmen pressed on, propelling the light row-boat easily up the stream and deeming each new scene that was presented to the gaze even fairer than the preceding—the fairy nooks wherein might be found a fit retreat for the fabled nymphs of yore; the charming Naiads whose witching spell the ancients believed to be cast over favored streams and waters; and the no less enchanting Dryads of the blithe greenwood,—all might, by the slightest stretch of the imagination, be deemed to people the beautiful wood and the rippling water, so replete were the surroundings with all that go to make autumnal scenery enchanting.

The keen eye of Forest Jake, aided by his proficiency in woodcraft, soon detected signs indicating that some person had recently passed up the stream. A less observing or practiced woodsman would scarce have noticed these indications,—a little discoloration in the water near the shore where it curled slowly in a shallow pool; a small bunch of driftwood floating by; a solitary raven starting up with its hoarse croak from the forest a few hundred yards farther on; these were the tokens which attracted the attention of the guide, convincing him that some person had passed up the rivulet scarce five minutes before.

Plying his paddle vigorously Forest Jake quickly came in view of a birchen canoe containing a single occupant, a red man evidently, from the scarlet blanket which partially covered his figure, the head-dress of eagle feathers and long black hair, sable as the raven's wing, falling in profusion down his shoulders. The observers could not fail to note the peculiar ease and grace with which the savage propelled his light craft, as he quickly rounded a curve in the stream; but there was something familiar to Forest Jake in the lithe, athletic figure. A suspicion flashed through the mind of the bold guide, which seemed to nerve his arm and the craft he propelled was sent forward at accelerated speed. Leaning forward he whispered in the ear of Col. Hardy: "Keep quiet; not a word for a minnit. I 'believe I know that red devil."

The Indian had not as yet perceived his pursuers, but as they came again in view he turned his head and the suspicion of Forest Jake became conviction—it was "scar nose," his wife's murderer. The recognition was mutual; a single glance revealed to the Indian the identity of his pursuer, and with one sweep of his paddle the red outlaw turned his birch canoe, dropped the paddle and caught up his rifle, resolved, like the cornered wolf, to fight for life.

Both Hardy and Fowler were taken completely off their guard at this unlooked-for move on the part of the savage; but Jake, who had suspected the renegade from the first glance, had his own gun in hand, and ere the Indian could fire the sharp crack of the bold woodman's rifle broke the stillness; the right arm of the red man dropped powerless at his side, and from a shoulder shattered by the rifle ball the blood welled forth in a crimson stream.

Though crippled, the renegade was by no means conquered. With his uninjured arm the savage raised his tomahawk and hurled it at his enemy, at this time not thirty yards away; but the missile, passing close to the head of Forest Jake, failed to reach its aim and fell with a splash into the water a few yards beyond. Observing that his throw had not accomplished its purpose the Indian threw himself into the water and was thus hidden by the canoe from the gaze of Jake, who had in the meantime taken up Col. Hardy's rifle; but, foiled thus by the wily savage, he resumed his paddle and reached the renegade just emerging from the water on the farther bank. A short, fierce struggle ensued, but the Indian, though fighting with desperation, was no match for his assailant, and in less time than it requires to relate it, "Scar Nose" was stretched a lifeless clod upon the margin, his grim, hideous features still wearing a look of fiendish malevolence even in death, while Forest Jake,

"Unwounded from the dreadful close,"

stood over his stricken foe and his stern features relaxed as he gazed. His mission was performed and the foul murder of his wife avenged.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

*Lake Harriet. So named in 1878, in honor of a Milwaukee lady, one of the first to cast a line in its waters, after it became accessible to civilization.

A Good Joke.

WOSSO, MICH.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The following joke perpetrated upon a party of mighty hunters from this vicinity, seems too good to keep forever shut up in this wooden country, and I will relate it for the benefit of your readers, if that will not be carrying the joke too far. Some of your readers may feel like accepting the story, *cum grano salis*, but all of the leading incidents are true, as given, being but slightly embellished.

John Rogers, a descendant of the veritable John, gives us the facts as he says he knows and can speak advisedly, but I shall be unable to get in the two minutes of immoderate laughter which he indulges in at the end of every sentence while telling the story.

The party consisted of eighteen men, who were encamped upon the banks of the Tobacco river, and their mission was "treeing deer" with dogs. They had not been very successful, and as a natural consequence contented themselves with telling what had been done in years gone by; an imaginary feast was better than nothing, and as they were nearly all middle-aged men, their previous exploits could not but astonish the uninitiated. The river at the point of the encampment was about ten rods wide and six feet deep—too deep for a comfortable ford. There was a ford, however, two miles below camp; and one afternoon two of the party might have been seen making this their objective point, and by sundry grimaces, a certain self-satisfied smile now and then, and an occasional bland and childish laugh, you might have been led to suspect that something was going to happen.

The evening shadows were beginning to lose their outlines when our two heroes arrived at a point opposite the camp. One had provided himself with a sapling, from which the branches had been stripped except at the top, and having selected a large rough-barked tree, standing back some four rods from the river, thrust the sapling among the branches overhead and by a proper manipulation caused those in camp to believe that several brigades of wildcats or bears were about taking up their quarters for the night in the adjacent trees, while at the same time our second hero raked vigorously up and down upon the rough bark of the tree with a stick, giving vent at intervals to one of the most diabolical yells that mortal ever heard. John says, "It was decidedly unearthly, and no imagination can do it justice." It is needless to say there was a commotion in camp.

The "Doctor" in this party did not differ materially from his brothers of the same profession as regards being of the cool and Platonic kind. He had the reputation of being able to hold a rifle bead upon a squirrel's eye for an indefinite period of time, and at the word of command would never fail to send said eye into space. He also had a particular antipathy toward the eyes of all the smaller kinds of game peculiar to this latitude, and had something more than a local reputation as a fine rifle shot. But alas! his nerve was of the fluctuating kind. He had fallen into the water a short time before the disturbance, and at that time was drying his clothing before the camp fire. Fortunately for his apparel, he was arrayed very much as we are told "Cato The Younger" dressed on state occasions, and at the first cry of the catamount, dropped his coat into the fire and grabbed his gun. When the scare was over he found the coat minus tail and collar, and during their stay in camp it served as a very enjoyable memento of intended valor.

The cook had shown no especial elements of bravery heretofore; true, he had dispensed the provender satisfactorily and had related none of his previous exploits, which was something in his favor. His reticence and partially comatose condition had been attributed to frequent visits to keg number 2. However, when the supposed panther screamed, he grasped his antiquated musket with a grip that betokened determination of the highest order, and like Horatius of old, plunged boldly in, chin deep. The cold water dampened his ardor and brought forth sighs that were audible to all present notwithstanding the confusion. Discreetly he returned and with three others started in a boat, but upset before having gone fifty feet. They also returned and there was more sighing on the evening air intermingled with cuss-words known to the craft. Ten of the sixteen in camp were at length ferried over, and with two dogs started in quest of blood. The dogs, contrary to custom, failed to be inspired with the enthusiasm of their masters (possibly owing to their late subsistence upon the balmy air of the pine tree, mixed with a plentiful supply of river water), and while one ambled down the bank, evidently on a muskrat trail, the other aimlessly went in the opposite direction, and according to tradition succeeded in finding traces of a predecessor—but no game.

"For blank sake bring over another dog!" shouted one of the party, as the screams of the "varmint" were redoubled.

The entire party finally effected a landing, having with them all of the dogs. It is seldom that we find a party of sixteen men who will agree upon any one subject, but here was an exception. All agreed, "In union there is strength." The dogs were kept in and the procession moved in single file, a man who led a fierce dog being at the head. The man who came second in the procession had suggested that it would be wise to have the man with the fierce dog at the front, and this gentleman, whose reasoning power was not altogether destroyed by the early prospect of a sanguinary encounter, was of the same opinion, as the incessant clicking of gun-locks indicated more danger in the rear than elsewhere. The tree was reached and a halt ordered. With the exception of an occasional lock-click there was silence for an instant and then a voice in honeyed tones came from behind the tree, saying, "*Boys! what are you coming over here for in that style?*"

SIBYLLINE.

Cheap Living in Georgia.

AUBURNDALE, MASS.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—It has been my intention for a year or more to find some good place in the South where I could locate. I am sorry to be compelled to do so, but my health is not good, and I am now confident that the climate in the Eastern States will not admit of my enjoying the fruits of life on their soil, and have, therefore, made up my mind to take my departure from Massachusetts. Last Fall I was obliged to flee to Kittrell, N. C., to W. F. Davis' hotel, and how I wish I might be there now, as my health has failed again, and am now as badly off as I was then. By the way, Davis' Hotel, Kittrell, N. C., is a fine hotel. You can feel safe in saying to any brother sportsman that it is kept better than any other hotel in the Southern States, or in other words, just the same as any in Boston. There are quantities of quails there, and Mr. Davis is a fine gentleman, a brother sportsman, with fine dogs at his command; and a truer hearted companion cannot be found. Kittrell is only thirty-three hours ride from Boston, with only one change of cars. I never was at any place where I had more done for me, and it is the universal opinion of all who have been there.

Now, I am bound for "Dixie, where the orange blossoms blow," to live and enjoy life and health in all its glow. My intention now is to take a trip in May to Albany, Georgia, and see for myself what I can find there best adapted to my health, and a profitable business to interest myself in, and after establishing the same I will with my family depart for Georgia.

Mr. F. C. Jones, of Albany, Georgia, invites me as a guest for a month or so, or as long as I have a mind to remain at his mansion while in Georgia. I cannot help but feel it would not be right to accept this invitation, but knowing the southern people so well, and understanding their desires and requests, I feel as if I might touch the feelings of a naturally warm heart, and have accepted the invitation. I shall select a place suitable for plant-

ing and stock raising, and everything adapted to the productive qualifications of the state.

It is going to be an impossibility not be dealt with fairly by the people there, as I look at it, and I think a man can't help but succeed in business. Land there is worth from fifty cents to $10 an acre, according to location. Cattle are worth about $10 per head, sheep $2 per head, etc. Beef is sold from the markets at six and eight cents per pound; eggs, six and eight cents per dozen; poultry (chickens) from ten to thirty cents each, according to season; sweet potatoes, twenty cents per bushel; syrup, fifteen cents per gallon, etc. They are plowing corn now, and have on their tables the following vegetables, daily: green peas, Irish (white) potatoes, snap beans, radishes, lettuce, and have had strawberries for some little time past.

I am sorry it is out of the season for shooting, or I might enjoy some good sport in the field with my dogs, as I shall take my entire kennel with me in May and let them remain there.

Our good old friend C. A. Loud (Woodcock) leaves here next Wednesday, April 9, by steamer for Savannah, and thence by cars to Albany. Massachusetts never before has lost such a faithful sportsman as Mr. Loud. He is highly respected here by all sportsmen, and Albany may congratulate herself on the accession of an A 1 first-class sportsman.

I am informed by Mr. Jones that Georgia is behind the times in dogs and guns. He says they *all* use muzzle-loaders and have no first-class dogs, what they had are all run out. I think when some of the Auburndale kennel introduce themselves to the Georgia sportsmen and Loud and I with our breech-loading Fox guns, it will have a tendency to start them up. My intention is to take for setters, champion Gladstone—Pearl stock, champion Drake—Princess Draco stock, champion Rock—Maud stock, champion Dash III.—Daisy Dale stock. Pointers, champion Bow—Queen (Munson's) stock, champion Ranger—Queen (Dilley's) stock, and also some of Mr. Edmund Orgill's celebrated champion stock. The celebrated Lady Macbeth will occupy space in my kennel. A finer one is hard to find and is now ready for the field at only five months.

The Georgia state fair comes off May 22 and 23, and they are going to have some glass ball shooting. Loud and I are going to take part in it. I think it would be well for them to offer a breech-loader for a prize. I am positive it would increase much enthusiasm over the breech-loaders.

When I get to Georgia I will keep you posted in the matters of sportsmen in that state, and will work hard for good laws, among them a good dog law, as there are so many worthless miserable curs in the Southern states.

I see by the CHICAGO FIELD that our friend F. H. Raymond has paid you a visit and is on his way home. I am glad he is homeward bound, for the "Fox gun" boys miss him. He has met with marked success in business as well as pleasure while on his trip for recreation. With best wishes for the sportsman's paper, the CHICAGO FIELD, FOSCO.

The Horse.

Parole Wins.—The Lorillard Stable's First Race in England.

Mr. P. Lorillard's brown gelding Parole, by Leamington, dam Maiden, six years old, carrying 116 lbs., scored a victory on Newmarket Heath, at the Newmarket Craven Meeting, for the Newmarket Handicap, a dash of a mile and a half, on April 15. This was the first race of the Lorillard stable in England, and a victory to begin with that was encouraging in the face of all the stories that have been circulated recently about the horse being amiss, and whichtwere kept afloat up to the last moment about Parole having pulled up lame in his exercise. Forty to one was quoted against him in the betting for the City and Suburban on the 14th, but nothing was said about the state of the odds for the present race. At the last moment, however, the quotations in the betting were 100 to 15 against Parole, 7 to 4 against Mr. F. Gretton's bay colt Isonomy, 4 years old, by Sterling, dam Isola Bella, carrying 124 lbs. (the winner of the Sensational Cambridgeshire Stakes last year, when 40 to 1 was laid against him at the start), and 9 to 1 against Count F. de Lagrange's six-year-old chestnut mare Lina, by Monarque or Mortimer, dam Regalia, 6 years old, carrying 106 lbs. There were six starters.

Parole looked well when stripped for the race, and he had a great many admirers before the start, who believed from his fine form in his ability to win, notwithstanding the light weight which Lina had to carry. Parole was ridden by the English jockey Morbey in masterly style. He won easily by three lengths, the pace being good throughout; but after the first six furlongs Parole had the race at his mercy.

The race. Drumhead was first away, attended by Lina, The Dean and Parole. At the "Turn of Lands" Lina drew clear, but half way to the "Red Post" Parole passed her and took a lead of three lengths, which he increased as he approached "The Rails," where the favorite, Isonomy, was second. The latter drew nearer, but Parole had the race in hand, and he came on and won handily. Time, 3:01.

One thousand to ninety against Parole winning the City and Suburban is taken freely by his backers, notwithstanding that he has to carry a penalty of ten pounds.

The following is a

SUMMARY.

The Newmarket Handicap of 25 sovs. each, 10 forfeit and 3 entrance only if declared as below, with 400 sovs. added, for three-year-olds and upward; winners of a handicap after the weights are published (January 30, at 10 a. m.) to carry 7 lbs.; if of the value of 500 sovs., 10 lbs.; of two or more, 14 lbs. extra; the second horse to save his stake; entrance, 3 sovs., the only forfeit for horses struck out by noon on Tuesday, February 4; the last mile and a half of B. C. (38 subs., 14 of whom declared forfeit).

Mr. P. Lorillard's br g Parole, by imp. Leamington—Maiden, 6 years 116 pounds	1
Mr. F. Gretton's b c Isonomy, by Sterling—Isola Bella, 4 years, 124 pounds	2
Count F. de Lagrange's ch m Lina, by Monarque or Mortimer—Regalia, 6 years, 106 pounds	3
Sir J. D. Astley's b h Drumhead, by The Drummer—Refreshment, 6 years, 100 pounds	0
Lord Fitzwilliams' br c The Dean, by Lecturer—Cletia, 3 years, 78 pounds	0

Time, 3:01.

Parole has four more engagements during the present month, the first being on April 18 in the Newmarket International Handicap, in which he will have to carry a penalty of seven pounds, making his weight 129 lbs., or five pounds more than Rylstone, 5 years old (the top weight). Parole's next engagement will be at Epsom in the City and Suburban Handicap, on the 22d inst., where he will have to carry 10 lbs. extra for his victory of April 15. Parole is also entered for the Great Metropolitan Stakes (handicap), which will be run on Wednesday, 23d inst., when he will again have to pack weight for winning, this race being two miles and a quarter, the Cup distance of America, and which he is familiar with, and could do quite handily when at home, as was proved conclusively by his defeat of Ten Broeck and other good ones. Parole on the same day as the above is entered for the Prince of Wales' Stakes (handicap), about a mile, and should it come off first will just be a warm up for the longer race. Should nothing go wrong with Parole his career on the English race course will no doubt be a brilliant one.

The following are Parole's performances on the American turf:

Parole is a brown gelding, six years old, standing sixteen hands, without white marks; has a very neat and handsome head and neck, good, sloping shoulders, fine depth of girth, good but rather light middle piece, excellent hips and quarters, and unexceptionably good legs and feet. He is by imp. Leamington (son of Faugh-a-Ballagh and a daughter of Pantaloon), dam Maiden, winner of the Travers Stake in 1865, by Lexington; second dam Kitty, by imp. Glencoe; third dam Miss Obstinate, by Sumpter; fourth dam Jenny Slamerkin, by Tiger; fifth dam Paragon, by imp. Buzzard; sixth dam Indiana, by Butler's Columbus; seventh dam Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon; eighth dam Moll, by imp. Figure; ninth dam Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair; tenth dam imp. Cub mare, by Cub; eleventh dam Amaranitha's dam, by Second, etc., and so on through nineteen crosses to Layton Barb mare. The family from which he has descended is one of the most noted in American turf history. The Cub mare was imported by General Delancy, of New York, prior to the Revolution. From her have descended some of the very best race horses and stallions in America, including such brilliant names as Childers, Rattler, Sumpter, Flirtilla, Ivanhoe, Polly Hopkins, Ringgold, John Bascomb, Cassandra, Mary Morris, Wild Irishman, Frankfort, Countess, Count D'Orsay, etc., etc. Parole commenced his career as a two-year-old in 1875, at Saratoga, by winning the July Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, carrying 97 lbs., in 1:17¼, and the August Stakes at same meeting, one mile, carrying 97 lbs., in 1:54. He was beaten for the Flash Stakes, half a mile, in 0:49, won by Faithless, but turned the tables again by capturing the Kentucky Stakes, one mile, 97 lbs., in 1:44¾, beating Sultana and Brother to Bassett, supplementing his triumphs with the Saratoga Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, 97 lbs., in 1:18¾, beating the same good horses. He could also have taken the Central Stakes at Baltimore same fall, but allowed his stable companion, Cyril, to win one mile in 1 49½, he finishing second. This was a very remarkable record for a two-year-old. Parole started seven times in his three-year form, winning three and losing four; was beaten in the Kentucky Derby by Vagrant and Creedmoor, 1½ miles, in 2:38¼; won the All Aged Stakes at Saratoga, 1¼ miles, 99 lbs., in 2:12¾, beating Tom Ochiltree; was beaten same meeting by Tom Ochiltree for Saratoga Cup, 2¼ miles, in 4:06½, immediately after which he won the Sequel Stakes, 1¾ miles, 115 lbs., in 3:10¾. He captured the All-Aged Stakes at Jerome Park, 1½ miles, 92 lbs., in 2:38, beating St. Martin, Warlock, Virginius &c. Was beaten in both the Dixie and Breckenridge at Baltimore same fall, each two miles, by Vigil, though he finished second in both. The Dixie was run in 3:41½ and the Breckenridge in 3:37¼, Vigil carrying 110 lbs. in the Dixie, and 115, being 5 lbs. penalty, in the latter race; Parole carried 107 lbs. During the year 1877 Parole started eight times, winning five. He was beaten in the three-quarter dash at Jerome by Janet Norton, in 1:17½, after getting a bad start. In return he won the Woodburn stakes, 2½ miles, 105 lbs., in 4:37½, at Jerome Park. At Saratoga was beaten in the all-aged stakes by Vera Cruz and Ochiltree, 1¼ miles, in 2:12¼. After which he won the Saratoga Cup, 2¼ miles, 115 lbs., in 4:01½, beating Ochiltree and Vera Cruz, and following up that victory by winning the summer handicap, 116 lbs., 1¾ miles, in the very fast time of 3:08. At the same meeting he won a purse for 1½ miles, 97 lbs., in 2:36¾, which time is also very fast. At the Jerome Park fall meeting the Maturity Stakes fell to his fleetness, 3 miles, 105 lbs., in 5:39. He was defeated in the Grand National Handicap by Ochiltree, 2¼ miles, in 4:18½, and also in the All-Aged Stakes by Ochiltree, 1½ miles, in 2:43. This closed his campaign until the race at Baltimore, when he easily defeated Ten Broeck and Ochiltree, 2½ miles, 105 lbs., in 4:37¾. In 1878 Parole started three times, the first race being at the sixth annual spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, when he ran for and won the Baltimore Cup, beating Joe and Tom Bacon; and at Jerome Park, at the thirteenth annual spring meeting of the American Jockey Club, when he was beaten by General Phillips for the Westchester Cup. The last appearance of Parole in America was at Monmouth Park, N. J., in a race for the Monmouth Cup, when, with 121 lbs. on his back, he galloped away in front of Virginius, General Phillips and Joe, winning easily like a true race horse. In the autumn he was sent to England with the others for Mr. Lorillard's stable.

Parole Wins the City and Suburban Handicap.

[By Cablegram.]

LONDON, April 22.

The Spring meeting at Epsom opened to-day, the principal event being the City and Suburban Handicap, distance, a mile and a quarter. The race resulted:

Mr. Lorillard's Parole, 6 years (bred in America), 119 lbs	1
Lord Roseberry's Ridotto, 4 years, 96 lbs	2
Lord Wilton's Cradle, 6 years, 96 lbs	3

There were 103 subscribers. Since the Newmarket handicap victory heavy betting was made on Parole. An Epsom correspondent, writing last night, says Parole created such a favorable impression upon the minds of his backers generally that the final quotations at Tattersall's last night for the City and Suburban handicap were only 3 to 1 against him. The next favorite was Elf King, who was taken at 7 to 1. The last betting was 3 to 1 against Parole, 25 to 1 against Ridotto, and 20 to 1 against Cradle. There were eighteen starters. After considerable delay in starting, Parole took the lead, was never headed, and won with ease. Parole was ridden by Archer.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.—On April 15, the second day of the meeting, the wet weather and heavy track did not diminish the attendance. In the first race, for the Momus Stakes, for two-year olds, half-mile dash, there were four entries and three starters. Cottrill's entry, Krik, won easily; Colonel Sprague second and Bolly Hayes third. A pool on the track brought $51 for Cottrill's entries, Krik and Colonel Sprague, and $25 for James Surget's Bolly Hayes. Time, 56s.

The second race was for the Howard Stakes, for all ages, two mile heats. Five horses started, and the race was won by Judge Hancock in two straight heats, Patrol taking second money. Verdigris, Ella Rowett and Blue Gown were distanced in the first heat. Time, 4:04 and 4:19. The last pool sold was—Judge Hancock, $100; Ella Rowett, $65; Verdigris, $60; Patrol $40, and Blue Gown, $25.

The third race, for all ages, mile dash, was won by W. Cottrill's Grigsby, with Kingsland second and Egypt third. The other horses in the race were L'Argentine, Diffident and Jack Batchelor. Grigsby led from the start to the finish. In the betting L'Argentine was largely the favorite, one pool on the track selling—L'Argentine, $150; Egypt, $50; Kingsland, $13; Diffident, $9; Grigsby, $8. Owing to the continuance of the rain the track was very heavy when this race was run. Time, 1:58.

On April 18, the weather was clear and pleasant for the third day of the races. There was a good attendance. The track was slow.

The first race was a handicap for all ages, 1¼ miles, and was won by Kingsland by two lengths, Virgilian second and Egypt third, beating Docility, St. Joe and Jack Batchelor. On the track just before the start the horses sold in the pools as follows:—Egypt, $50; Kingsland, $34; Virgilian, $20; Jack Bachelor, $6; St. Joe, $6; Docility, $5. Time, 2:17.

The second race, a handicap for all ages, mile heats, was won by L'Argentine, Bill Dillon taking second money. Bill Dillon won the first heat by half a head, and Largenteen took the other two heats easily. A pool on the track was:—Largenteen, $100; Sam Ecker, $35; Bill Dillon $30, and Cannon $21. After the first heat a pool sold—Bill Dillon, $80; Largenteen $36, and Cannon 11. After the second heat the pools were—Largenteen $50, and Bill Dillon $11. Time, 1:49—1:50½—1:52.

The third race was won by Essillah by a length, Kingsland second, Le Roi third. Judge Hancock fell before reaching the half mile pole. He was crowded against the fence by Le Roi and fell, breaking his neck. His rider was badly injured. Time, 3:20¾.

Pools on the track sold:—Hancock, $50; Essillah, $50; Le Roi, $11; Kingsland, $10.

Three races were run on April 19, the first being for the Cottrill Stakes, a mile and a half dash for three-year-olds, which had five starters, consisting of Gabriel, Keene Richards, Jr., Bobolink, Buckshot and Buckden Lass. The two first named made a dead heat and divided the money. Gabriel was the favorite in the pools, selling for $50, Cottrill's entries $26, Keene Richards Jr., $13 and Bobolink $2. The time of the race was 2:45.

The second event was a selling race for all ages, one mile and a quarter, and was won by Egypt easily, with Blue Gown second, St. Joe third and Diffident fourth. Time, 2:13¼. In the pool on the track Egypt sold for $100, Blue Gown for $50, St. Joe for $10 and Diffident for $5.

The third and last race of the day was the club purse of $350, for all ages, mile heats, best three in five, and was won by Ella Rowett easily in three straight heats, with Patrol second. Time, 1:50½—1:50—1:48½. Before the start Patrol sold in the pools at 5 to 1 against Ella Rowett. After the first heat Ella Rowett brought $150 and Patrol $50.

THE CALIFORNIA TURF.—There was a very spirited and well-contested trot on April 12 at the Oakland track, California, between Goldnote, Dirigo and St. James, for a purse of $200, best three in five to harness. There was a fair attendance at this, the inaugural race of the season, and the betting was lively, but almost always with Goldnote the favorite. St. James took the first heat in 2:31¼, with Dirigo almost even with him. Goldnote won the second in 2:29, beating Dirigo by a length. Dirigo was first in the third heat in 2:32½, with Goldnote a good second. Dirigo again, in the fourth heat, came in first in 2:33, but the flat was in favor of Goldnote, as Dirigo had engaged in too much running, and was therefore placed second. Dirigo took the fifth heat in 2:32, St. James being second; and then, after a very pretty and exciting struggle, Goldnote won the deciding heat in 2:34½, Dirigo taking $50 as second, and St. James $25 as the third horse. The horses are not as yet sufficiently trained to make any very fast time.

THE LORILLARD STABLE IN ENGLAND.—Since the recent victory of Parole, the nominations of the Lorillard stable are somewhat in request by bookmakers. Uncas, by Lexington out of Coral by Vandal, is supported at 100 to 7 for the Two Thousand Guineas, to be run on the 30th inst., and 40 to 1 for the Derby. It is now claimed that the Duke of Magenta will be all right for his engagements at the Goodwood meeting.

A WELL-BRED COLT.—Mr. J. I. Case, Racine, Wis., has bought of Mr. C. S. Dole, Crystal Lake, Ill., the black colt President, two years old, for $3,000. He is good gaited and promising. Sired by Gov. Sprague, dam Black Maria, by Alhambra, granddam Enchantress by old Abdallah. The latter was also dam of Harold, and Lakeland Abdallah.

WHAT BUFFALO WILL DO.—The board of directors of the Buffalo Trotting association have decided to offer $30,000 for the grand August meeting of the septilateral—viz., classes 2:31, 2:31, 2:27, 2:24, 2:29 and 2:25, each $3,000; class 2:18 and free-for-all pacers and trotters, each $5,000.

Rifle.

Rifle at Milwaukee and Atlantic, Iowa.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—On Friday, April 11, a match to decide a tie was shot between the Milwaukee and Atlantic (Ia.) rifle clubs. At Milwaukee the day was fair and in every way favorable for shooting, with the exception of a fluctuating 3 o'clock wind, which prevailed the whole afternoon. Conditions of match: To be shot according to N. R. A. rules; distance, 200 yards, off-hand; no sighting shots. Following are the scores:

Milwaukee.

Welles	4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5	5—70
Meunier	4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 4	4—68
Drake	4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5	5—67
Fielding	4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5	4—66
Murray	4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4	4—62
Hill	3 4 4 3 3 4 5 5 5 3 4 4 4 2 4	4—57
Total		390

The unusual low score made by Mr. Hill was in consequence of an accident to his sights after commencing his score.

Atlantic.

Aldrich	4 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 4	4—69
Maudlin	4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 4	4—67
Pressnal	3 5 3 5 5 3 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 5	5—66
Delano	5 3 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 3 5 4 5	4—64
Ford	4 3 4 3 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5	4—62
Guild	5 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4	5—62
Total		390

"'Tis passing strange," yet it is a fact, as can be seen by the scores; still it is a tie between the clubs. BLUE JAY.

LAKE VIEW.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The following is the score of the Lake View Rifle Club, at practice on Saturday, April 19th; weather clear and pleasant, wind from 11 o'clock, strong.

F. Henrotin	5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 5	5—45
" Re-entry	5 3 4 5 4 5 5 3 5 3	3—42
J. S. Cram	5 4 5 4 5 4 5 3 5 5	5—45
" Re-entry	5 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4	4—43
J. E. Tilt	4 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4	4—44
" Re-entry	5 5 4 5 4 3 4 5 4 4	3—43
John Macauley	4 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 3 5	4—44
" Re-entry	5 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4	4—43
John McConnell	4 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4	4—43
" Re-entry	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4—40
H. C. Bradley	4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	5—42
" Re-entry	4 5 4 5 5 5 2 4 4 4	4—42
Lu H. Drury	4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4	4—42
" Re-entry	5 4 5 4 3 4 4 4 4 4	5—42
J. A. Colehour	4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4	4—41
" Re-entry	4 5 3 3 5 4 3 4 4 5	4—40
Wm. Burns	4 3 3 4 4 4 5 4 5 5	5—41
" Re-entry	3 4 4 3 4 4 4 5 4 4	4—39
C. M. Thielcke	4 3 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4	3—41
" Re-entry	5 3 4 3 4 4 1 4 4 4	4—39

The new range has proved beneficial to the boys, as it has done away with the many disadvantages we were laboring under, one of which was the fitful lake shore winds and shooting down hill about ten feet. BRAD.

RIFLE AT MILWAUKEE.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The scores made at practice by the Milwaukee Rifle Club over their ranges last Friday, April 18, were as follows:

Five hundred yards.		
Welles	5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5	—49
Hill	5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5	—48
Markham	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 3	—47
Yale	5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 5	—45
Johnston	4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 5	—44
Berry	4 4 5 5 5 5 3 4 5 4	—44
Two hundred yards, off-hand.		
Meunier	4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4	—70
Murray	4 4 4 5 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5	—62
Williams	3 3 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4	—61
Robertson	4 4 3 5 3 3 3 3 4 4 5 4 5 4 3	—57

The above practice at 500 yards, is the first the club have had over that range since last Fall, so the score is fair under the circumstances. Next Friday (weather permitting) the club will shoot a match with the Denver, Col. club, at 200 and 500 yards, ten shots at each range. BLUE JAY.

PECK'S RIFLE CLUB.—Chicago, Ill.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The following is the result of weekly practice by members of Peck's Rifle Club at their range corner of Madison and Halsted, April 18, 1879. Distance 50 feet; possible 50, off-hand.

Cherry	4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5	—47
McArthur	5 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5	—47
Hurd	5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 5	—47
Foster	5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 4	—46
Winegard	5 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4	—45
Forsythe	5 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4	—45
C. L. Chenoweth	5 5 5 3 4 4 5 4 5 5	—45
Post	4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 4	—44
Peck	4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 4	—43
Cass	4 5 5 3 3 4 4 4 4 4	—40

CHY.

CONLIN'S SHOOTING GALLERY, 1222 Broadway.—New York.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—I take pleasure in notifying you that a rifle tournament of "word" and "time" shooting will commence at my gallery Tuesday evening, April 22, 1879.

Owing to the increasing popularity of rapid firing, and desiring to encourage this style of practice, I offer two gold badges, one to be contested for at "word" shooting, and the other for the best total score made in one minute's time. Further particulars can be obtained at the gallery. JAMES S. CONLIN.

Answers to Correspondents.

KENNEL.

SETTER, New York.—Who bred Minto awarded first prize in open English setter bitch class at the Westminster Kennel Club show just over, and what is the pedigree of her sire and dam? Ans.—She was bred by Mr. John Davidson, Monroe, Mich., was whelped July, 1877, and by his Dash II. out of his Doll. Dash II. is by Dash I. out of Fanny I. Dash I. is by Rob out of Bessie I. Fanny I. is by Ned out of Bessie I. Doll is by Mr. Llewellin's champion Prince out of Harvard Kennel Club's Dora.

A. B. R., Beech Grove, Tenn.—(1) Will it injure setter pups to go out hunting by themselves? I have a pair of pups eleven months old that go out for a hunt every morning. I don't want to confine them if their hunting does not impair their field qualities. (2) Will arsenic injure a dog's nose? It is a sure cure for mange, but I have heard that it would injure a dog, so would like to have the opinion of a V. S., before I risk it any more. Ans.—1) It is injurious. (2) It will not.

S. D. R., New York.—Please give me pedigree of Duke, red Irish setter, once owned by Hamilton Thompson. Ans.—Duke, whelped 1872, by Bang, by Paul Mead's Dash out of Belle; Belle, by Paul Mead's Dash out of Palmer's Belle. Dam of Duke, Thompson's Belle by Robinson' Jack out of Jane; Jack by Putnam's Dan out of Belle; Jane by Rodman's Dash out of Fanny.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOAT, Gardiner, Maine.—(1) What are the bass-wood canoes manufactured in Canada; what are their good qualities as compared with a birch canoe, and cost, with probable expense of shipment into Maine? (2) Also what is used to unite the sheets of paper in a paper boat together, and have it waterproof? Ans.—(1) The bass-wood canoes manufactured in Canada are nearly like the Indian birch canoe in shape; but a stronger, faster, and better boat; length 15 to 18 feet; weight, 70 to 85 lbs.; price, $25 to $30. (2) Glue is used to manufacture paper boats; when done waterproof with shellac—1½ lbs. of orange shellac to one quart of alcohol; let it dissolve; apply with brush.

Fish and Fishing.

BY FRED MATHER.

Report of the Wisconsin Commission.

The fifth annual report of the commissioners of this State shows a very creditable amount of work done, as compared with the expenditures, but makes the same call for stringent laws and a better enforcement of them than they have had. This cry comes from most all state fish commissions, and will, we think continue until the plan advocated by the CHICAGO FIELD is adopted.

We have always said that the entire charge of the fisheries of a state should be placed in the hands of its fish commission, and no laws affecting fish or fisheries should be passed without first being submitted to them, and they should have power to enforce such laws. At present their hands are tied; some one introduces a bill affecting the fisheries and it becomes a law without ever being approved by any one who is competent to decide upon its merits or demerits. Fish commissioners should be the sole judges of the needs of legislation upon this subject. There is also the very general complaint of dams which are impassable for fish, and a request for legislation upon them as well as on that pernicious habit of emptying sawdust into the streams.

Two years ago the commission endeavored to obtain a law regulating the size of the mesh in the nets used, as well as to establish a "base line," or a certain depth of water, in shore on Lake Michigan and Green Bay, within which nets should not be dragged, in order to protect certain fishes while in the act of depositing their spawn.

The fishermen opposed this and defeated it, but now, thanks to a change of mind from the spread of information and agitation of the subject, many of the fishermen are in favor of it, as well as the fish dealers, shippers, and citizens generally.

In speaking of the white-fish (Coregonus) they say: "Our plantings have reappeared at Racine and Milwaukee in immense numbers, and particularly the planting of two years ago. At no time within the past ten or eighteen years have so many of these young fish been seen, and we regret to say that of the two-year olds, large numbers have been taken and marketed from door to door in those cities. This practice must cease and we must have legislation to stop it."

Complaint is justly made of pound nets with a mesh only one inch in size, which when tarred would shrink to about three-quarters of an inch, and which captures white-fish and trout of a year old! Many of the young fish planted by the commission have been caught in these small meshed nets, proof of which is offered in the fact that the breeding grounds for white-fish on the west shore of Lake Michigan have been destroyed, and it is only since their planting there that they have been so caught.

The report truly says: "When the white-fish disappears from the hotels of Toronto, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago, and from the tables of the millions, and the fisherman shall have lost his business and his markets, they will be apt to regret that the notes of warning given during the last ten or fifteen years have not been heeded. It is only through timely legislation and a vigorous enforcement of the law, that such a calamity—for calamity it would be—can be averted."

For the construction of ponds in which to keep breeding fish a purchase of forty-three acres, "containing the finest springs in the state, or in the northwest, and wonderfully adapted to the purposes of our commission, we think the best on this continent," has been purchased. It is located four miles southwest of the capitol at Madison.

A new idea is broached by the commission, viz.: the offering of a bounty on pickerel (*esox*), dog-fish (*amia*), and the gar or bill-fish (*lepidosteus*). They say: "These fish destroy more food, and of more value, than any dozen of these wild animals" (alluding to wolves, lynxes, and wild-cats, for which bounties are offered).

The "Lake Mendota whitefish," (?) a species which take the book are found in the lake whose name they bear, near Madison, and the intention is expressed to obtain the eggs for stocking the inland lakes. They are said to average two to three pounds and sometimes reach four pounds weight. "They are only taken during the Fall and Winter months, remaining in deep water during the remainder of the year." The grayling is also mentioned as a worthy fish and a few have been obtained.

The report makes an attempt to familiarize the public with the scientific names of a few fishes, but we are sorry to see that it is abandoned, as this is the only way to positively indentify a fish, as, for instance, take the names "sheepshead" and "dog-fish," and it will be seen that these are fishes entirely different bearing these common names, belonging not only to different genera and families, but even to different orders. The able superintendent, Mr. H. W. Welsher, adds an interesting report. He states that forty thousand dollars are invested in the fisheries at Milwaukee alone, but that the catch has fallen off greatly in the last ten years, and adds his testimony to the destructiveness of pound-nets, which are the bane of our fisheries, and speaks in no uncertain tone of the nefarious practice of spearing fish while on the spawning beds. 3,040,000 lake trout were distributed in forty-four lakes, and 8,850,000 whitefish at seven different points. Of brook trout, 90,000 were placed in ten streams and 3,000 kept in the ponds; while of California salmon, 6,750 yearlings and 71,000 fry were placed in the streams and lakes, some of which empty into the Mississippi, two of the lakes having no outlet. Many letters attesting the success of former plantings, are published, and taken as a whole, the report is a good one.

The Commercial Products of the Sea;

Or,

MARINE CONTRIBUTIONS TO FOOD, INDUSTRY AND ART—BY P. L. SIMMONDS (American Reprint, New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1878).

The value of a work of reference depends mainly upon three things: its reliability, which must be uniform; its completeness, which must be carried out to the date of its publication, and a minute citation of the authorities from which it has been compiled. Mr. Simmonds is a well known authority on the natural history of commerce and manufactures, and his earlier works, such as his "Waste Products and Undeveloped Substances" have a recognized value, from the fact that he had a thorough acquaintance with the substances of which he wrote. "The Commercial Products of the Sea" is far below this standard, and fails to meet either of the three requirements already stated. It is a good example of the scrap-book order of literature, and while of little real value even to English readers, for whom it was prepared, it is worse than useless in America, since its statements regarding the American fisheries are inaccurate, incomplete, out of date, and throughout unsubstantiated by authorities.

In the chapter on the mackerel fishery, four pages are devoted to that of America. The methods of ten years ago are described as if at present in use, no reference being made to the fact that the old method of fishing for mackerel with line and gig, while the vessel is "laid to," has been entirely superseded by the use of "purse seines" worked from row-boats thirty feet in length, by which entire schools are surrounded and hundreds of barrels are scooped up and piled on the deck of the fishing schooners. The mackerel fishery is located in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the author being ignorant of the fact that for eight years past at least four-fifths of the entire catch has been made in the open ocean between Cape May and Mount Desert. He describes the eighty-ton mackerel schooners as "boats," and the reader might infer that it is not uncommon for hundred of barrels to be taken in a single haul of a net in the creeks and bays of eastern Nova Scotia. In short the whole account of the American mackerel fishery is inadequate and inaccurate. The cod fishery is treated in a manner still less satisfactory, the methods of the Newfoundland shore-fishermen and the statistics of preparation and exportation of Newfoundland being recounted as relating to North America at large. Indeed it is questionable whether the author is aware that the cod fishery is prosecuted by one thousand or more fine schooners from the United States, for he makes no allusion to the American fleet. He states that cod-fish are dried upon "flukes" made of spruce boughs, a method used only in Newfoundland and even there by no means universal. One looks in vain for any allusion to the extensive manufacture of boneless cod, which has revolutionized the fishing business of New England within the past five years, or for a description of the various methods of canning and desiccation which are now so extensively used.

American and English species are hopelessly confounded, through the trustful reliance which the author places in popular names. We are told that the sea herring of the North (*Clupea harengus*) are caught in great abundance in shad seines in the rivers of North Carolina—a truly marvelous fact for the zoologist. Separate chapters are devoted to the fisheries of the sardine and pilchard on the coast of England, and these fishes are spoken of under different names, the author having failed to discover an important fact which is taught by the standard English works on ichthyology, that the sardine and the pilchard are identical.

The American halibut fishery, which gives employment to fifty of our finest schooners and which yields about two millions of pounds of fish annually, is disposed of in ten sentences, each of which contains at least an inaccurate statement. We are told that the species abounds from Newfoundland to Cape Hatteras, while it actually does not occur south of Montauk Point, and ranges north to Spitzbergen, thirteen degrees inside of the Arctic circle; that from some parts in Nova Scotia a considerable trade in halibut is carried on with the United States, which is not true; that on some parts of the coast the fish is so abundant that the localities are avoided by those engaged in cod-fishing as a boat or small vessel becomes soon heavily laden; a statement which would have been true fifty years ago, but is absurdly wrong now, for halibut are taken only at great depths and with much labor, and are worth at the least three times as much per pound as codfish. Finally, it is stated that the American catch of halibut is, in the British provinces "very important" and amounts to 5,000 or 6,000 barrels.

The coast-fisheries of the United States are entirely ignored. "There is probably no part of the world where such extensive and valuable fisheries are to be found as within the Gulf of St. Lawrence," says Mr. Simmonds. What will he do with the inshore fisheries of the coast of the United States from Cape May to the Bay of Funday, which in 1876 yielded 287,392 while the Dominion of Canada yields but 160,934 pounds of fish to the mile of coast line?

What justification is there for such a statement as this: "The Americans having almost denuded their own coast of this useful and valuable crustacean [the lobster] are now busy fishing for it on the British Atlantic coasts." In this, as in several other similar instances a citation of authority would be most gratifying. It is also stated, with as little foundation of truth, that the New England fishermen are aided by a bounty from the general government.

Although the work is dated October, 1878, the very latest statistics of American fisheries are for 1873, and relate to the menhaden fishery, which has since then nearly doubled in importance. The factories of Maine are thus located: "At Portland, nearly all the factories are located in Lincoln county."

The whale fishery of the United States, with its extensive catalogue of useful products is dismissed with two pages. No allusion whatever is made to ambergris, while many pages are given up to substances of less interest and importance.

Many other inaccuracies might be mentioned; one of the most amusing of which is the wood cut of a female walrus, which is given to illustrate the paragraph on the manatee. The wood cuts are utterly bad throughout.

A sample illustration of the author's methods as a compiler may be seen in chapter second, part second, where sixteen or more pages of Prof. Hyatt's paper on the "North American Poriferæ" is quoted bodily, without quotation marks and without mention of the author's name, as an introduction to the discussion of the *sponge* and sponge fisheries. Even the wood cuts are appropriated from this memoir and it is but fair to say that they are the only illustrations in the book which are not utterly bad.

Again, in the general introduction, it is stated that "It is a remarkable fact that in the inland and middle counties of England the laboring classes scarcely know the taste of fish, which of late years has become a scarce article even in some of the maritime counties," while on the following page occurs these sentences: "Before this rapid mode of transport was invented the consumption of fresh fish was restricted to the seaboard, the metropolis, and a few of the most considerable provincial towns. To the mass of our island population the red-herring was the only representative of sea-fish which ever met their eyes; now there is scarcely a hamlet in which the poor man's frugal dinner is not occasionally varied by a dish of fresh herring, or some other cheap fish, which the facilities of transit from the coast have brought to his door."

G. B. G.

The Fishes and Birds of the Pacific Slope.

CHICAGO, ILL.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Before we wander away among the "Fishes and Birds of the Pacific Slope," let us take a slight glance at some of the imperfections of our somewhat untried experiments this side of the "the divide." I see that at the state hatchery, of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee lately, an enterprising individual put a quantity of *salt* among the new-born fishes of that aquarium (no doubt with the best of intentions) for the purpose of raising salt-water fish in fresh water. There was "millions in it," but it lacked the element of success, as all of the midgets expired under such an unseemly baptism. But there is nothing like trying.

Permit me to call your attention to the following, which has more than a national importance: "Dr. Fortin, member of Parliament for Gaspe, will move, before the close of the session, that the portion of the fishery award accruing to the Dominion be invested to the best advantage, the interest to be applied to restoring exhausted fishing-grounds and developing our sea-fisheries;" and to inquire if that portion of the Geneva Award which is without tangible owners could be better appropriated than to second the efforts of our neighbors in "restoring exhausted fishing grounds and developing our (joint) sea-fisheries"?

Well, in 1871, owing to ill-health, we went to "Californy;" but before that Fremont and Greeley had been there, and both had been nominated for presidential candidates. Then Colfax and Deacon Bross went on a "trip across the continent" (before the day of railroads). The one was elected vice-president and the other Lieutenant Governor of our state. Then our present Lieutenant went as far as Salt Lake, and he was also elected Lieutenant Governor, and then we went across and have not been mentioned for either of the above offices since. I believe this country is going to the dogs—at least, the bench shows of political bipeds would indicate it.

Well, on arriving at Sacramento we dived into a bath, got outside of a breakfast, and pulled for the "market." Jerusalem! of all the teal, mallards, Canada, laughing and snow geese that were piled up. There were the most we had ever seen, interspersed with wood-ducks, mergansers, grebe, quails, larks, ground squirrels, jack rabbits, ospreys, and a variety of other birds and quadrupeds.

Then we went into the fish market. Great salmon, weighing twenty to thirty pounds, were in moderate supply. As those that run up the Sacramento to spawn become very soft in its warm and muddy waters, the latter made so by the washing for placer gold in the main river and its tributaries, they are only salable in the immediate neighborhood, a few being shipped to 'Frisco with the other fish and game; the latter city being supplied mostly with salmon from the Farralone Islands thirty miles outside of the Golden Gate, and then the Oregon steamers bring down a supply in ice from that wonderful salmon country.

Arriving at 'Frisco we put up at the Lick House, as the landlord was an Albanian and knew all about "Albany beef" (sturgeon) and such like. And then early in the morning we pulled for the markets (as we always do in a new place) to see what the people lived on, and as we were hungry we called for a dozen raw on the half shell at one of the market restaurants. As an "entree" about a pint of shrimps, about as big as small beetles, was set before us, and then came the oysters, about the size and shape of the "dollar of our daddies." We swallowed them and were dreadfully hungry still. Espying a sort of a biled animal that looked like a centipede or sea-spider of the Atlantic, we asked of the Senegambian in attendance what they were. "Them's crabs, sir." "Well, give us one." He weighed about two pounds, and we just began to observe how unlike everything was of the same family in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. The oysters had an acrid taste, although fat. The mussels on every lunch counter were poor and tasteless, being caught within the weeds in the bay. Those caught outside were far superior, but we will speak more of them hereafter. Mr. A. Booth, our old fishman here, had a brother engaged in attending to the canned oysters sent over to him from Baltimore, and also had then just about begun the canning of salmon on the Pacific coast, which has since assumed such gigantic proportions. At the first sending of canned oysters over the Union and Central Pacific railroads there was no ice in San Francisco and about three thousand cans had to be thrown into the bay. This is all now remedied.

Rambling through the fish market we observed a quantity of fish somewhat resembling our fresh-water perch. We asked the owner where *he* was from? he replied "New Bedford, Mass.; and," he archly added, "I *guess* you are a Yankee." Assuring him we were no such person, but a "forty-niner" that did not come overland on the tidal wave of that eventful period, but landed *this side* of the divide. He then inquired if we ever "spliced the main brace," and as he remarked that he was about to repair that ancient cordage and as there was no "belaying pin" in sight, the truth of history compels us to say we "smiled" at the suggestion. But I am wandering far away from my subject. There were some *sea perch* lying on one of the stands. Taking one of them up, he said, "Look here," and just passing his hand over the ripe part of the fish, a great quantity of young fishes appeared without the formality of being hatched. The whale and a very few other fishes produce their young in this manner, and we were surprised.

The cod-fish of the Pacific are entirely different in color from ours; they are of variegated colors. So with the humming birds. The lobsters have no *large* claws, but are otherwise the same. None are found *above* Point Conception (near Santa Barbara); no salmon *below* it. But I have so far wandered away from the intent with which I began that I will close, and if I write any more from the "Occident" will endeavor to stick more closely to the text.

CALAMINK.

The Eel Question.

We have lately gleaned a few facts concerning a misunderstanding between several of the investigators of this slippery subject, and, as usual, will do what we can to present things in their proper shape.

In Mr. Roosevelt's article, read before the Fishcultural Association, and published in the CHICAGO FIELD of the 5th inst., he makes a slight error in stating that the articles in the *American Naturalist* ignored the labors of Prof. Baird and Mr. Blackford.

We have looked this matter up and find that the articles in question were written before the writer was aware that Mr. Blackford had eels, with ova, on exhibition in Fulton Market, or before Mr. Mather had estimated and measured their eggs. In this connection it is well to say that the discoveries of Dr. Syraki, of Trieste, as published by Prof. Baird in his report, were the first authoritative announcements of the discovery of eggs in eels.

On the subject of male eels we are permitted to publish the following from advance sheets of the *American Naturalist* for May:

DISCOVERY OF MALE EELS.—We are glad to state that finally what we believe to be genuine male eels have been discovered. In the January number of this journal it was announced by Prof. Packard that he had discovered male eels. A number of the supposed males were afterward again examined, by Prof. Packard and D. C. S. Minot, who were then led to conclude that the so-called male eels were immature females, and the mistake was corrected by Prof. Packard in the February *Naturalist*. A large number of living eels were then examined by Messrs. Packard, Kingsley, Pierce and Minot, without success, until at Prof. Packard's request Mr. Kingsley spent a few days at Wood's Holl, at the laboratory of the U. S. Fish Commission, in the last of February, examining living eels supplied by Mr. Vinal N. Edwards, by favor of Prof. Baird, U. S. Fish Commissioner. 193 eels were there examined, and of these three were found by Mr. Kingsley to be, in his opinion, males. His observations made on these living individuals, which were speared in a pond through the ice, are as follows:

"On February 18, 19 and 20, I examined 193 eels, at Wood's Holl, and found three males, the testes of which agreed closely with Syraki's figures as reproduced in U.S. Fish Commission Report for '73-4 and '74-5, p. 719. Although I made careful examination I could find no external characters to separate the sexes. The three males were each about seventeen inches long, while the females examined varied from about twelve inches to nearly three feet. This average length of males agrees closely with Syraki's (430 mm. in length). The principal criticisms I would make of his figures, or rather points of difference that I found, are that his enlarged figure showing the lobulation of the testis has the lobes far more crowded than they were in the specimens I examined. His drawing of the histological structure was greatly larger than what I supposed to be the same. His cells measure, according to the explanation, about 1-440 of an inch on the major axis, while I saw nothing that could have been 1-4000 of an inch. The structure of the testis was similar to that which I have seen in the testes of the cod, perch, smelt, cat, deer, rooster, monkey, dog and man. On teasing it out under a Tolles one-fifth, I saw what I am confident were spermatozoa,

although I could not distinguish the tails. The heads were oval and from one-half to one-third the size of those of the smelt, or about 1-20000 of an inch in length; they had an independent motion, changing their position on the slide without reference to any current in the water in which the tissue was placed, and this motion was wholly different in its character from the vibrations of the Brownian movement."

Prof. Packard examined independently of and in company with Mr. Kingsley, preparations made by himself, and found scattered through the tissues, nucleated and nucleolated testis cells, of the same appearance as those of the animals above named, which were kindly obtained by Prof. Pierce. Moreover, Prof. Packard found two mother-cells, containing several immature nucleated spermatozoa. So that after the examination of about 500 female eels and three males, we are glad to be able to affirm the entire accuracy of Syrski's observations and figures, he being the first observer, so far as we are aware, who has discovered the male sex of the Italian eel. Which species of eel it was that Syrski examined is not stated. In making these investigations we have to acknowledge the aid of Prof. John Pierce, of Providence, in the use of a fine series of mounted histological specimens and lenses of high powers. He has worked jointly with us and is of our opinion as to the sex of the three males. Dr. Minot examined one of the three males, preserved in alcohol, and found as Freud and Brock had done previously, a folicular structure, the follicles being filled with small spherical cells, which Dr. Minot considered to be probably immature spermatozoa, although the development could not be traced.—*A. S. Packard, Jr., and J. S. Kingsley.*

Trout Feeding on Small Flies.

When fishing for brook-trout last summer in Lake Webber, about twenty-seven miles from the town of Truckee, we were much surprised at the singular methodical manner in which these fish fed at certain hours of the day, but generally soon after sunrise, and only rising at regular intervals for about an hour at a time, when a large portion of the surface of the water seemed alive with perfect masses of small greyish gnats; then they would suddenly cease for about half an hour, as if to digest their lunch before another onslaught was made. These phenomena are most observable on rivers and lakes which produce large quantities of the different tribes of ephemeræ, besides the ordinary aquatic flies, and will only take place at those seasons when they come forth in the winged state; and as it is the habit of these insects to issue from the larval state in whole myraids at once, like a swarm of bees when they take wing, hover over the surface of the water for a short time to deposit their eggs, then finally disappear, the whole period of their winged existence (given apparently, merely to enable them to perpetuate their species) seldom seems to exceed a couple of hours, and in certain tribes only a few minutes; while naturalists limit the existence of the longest-lived not to exceed a couple of days. Now, the cause of the fish rising only at intervals, is the excessive flights of the above coming on the water—tribe after tribe; when the former gorge themselves as quickly as they can during the time the flight lasts, and immediately retire to wait for another. As the trout are exceedingly partial to these minute insects, which in most cases are little larger than midgets, they are not in general apt very readily to look at any other fly the angler can offer. But in the case of these immense patches of small gnats on the surface of the water in Webber Lake, we found the trout feeding on them so numerous that, by throwing the artificial fly among them, we managed to basket a goodly number, averaging about three-quarters of a pound each. If we fished in any portion of the lake except where these fish were feeding on the ephemeræ, we found at that time that the operation was barren of any successful results. At any rate, it would only be a half-muddled stray one that we would occasionally succeed in hooking by mistake; and in the intervals when the "feed" went off the water, we found we might as well stretch ourselves along one of the seats of the boat, and enjoy our forty winks, for we could fill our creel quite as well in this manner as by thrashing the water. In fact, unless the angler be much in want of fresh air and exercise, it is his best plan to bundle off to his hotel or sojourning place at once, as these ephemeræ are so numerous that they almost withdraw the fish, for the time being, away from every other portion of the water. As these insects, however, only appeared on the surface of the water for a short time after sunrise, when the trout become gorged by feasting on them, in a few hours after that, and particularly towards sundown the fishing with the usual artifical flies is found to be pretty good. It is simply impossible to imitate these ephemeræ or midges properly, as their different tribes are too numerous and minute for that. The best plan for the fly fisher in Lake Webber, when these gnats are plentiful, is to rise early enough to cast his fly among them when the fish are feeding on them, and, after that, to try on, with the same imitation of the standard natural flies for the season, or a well-dressed, showy midge, and trust to chance for success, which in Lake Webber we found pretty good, as well as trolling with a small spoon, and bait-fishing with pine grubs.

It is only on those lakes and rivers where the soil is rich and the banks clothed with wood and bushes, and the climate or season mild, that the ephemeræ are produced in such numbers, and, sometimes on Webber Lake; while in very cold, exposed waters, such behavior on the part of the trout is seldom, if ever, witnessed.—E. J. Hooper, *in Pacific Life.*

The Generation of Eels.

Holyoke, Mass.

Editor Chicago Field:—Some one has said there is nothing new under the sun. I must confess it is new to me to hear of eels being caught (in traps) going up stream in the fall. The eels of Maine must be as *mane* as Pat Murphey's pig, which would go every way but the right way. I am inclined to think if the pond and surroundings are closely examined, there will be something discovered which will explain the phenomenon. I have assisted in constructing and placing in the water, traps for the spring run of fish, and traps for the fall run of fish (they are two different machines). I have never seen a trap set mouth down stream to take eels in the fall. The ells of Maine must practice different tactics from the eels of other sections of this country, as well as England.

As to eels balling, I have never seen the act. I have had considerable experience with eels choking water wheels, and on eel streams where the old fashioned turbine wheel (with small issues) are used, it is no unusual thing to have to shut out the water as often as a half a dozen times a night, and with blacksmith tongs, pincers, etc., pull out eels by the peck, some minus heads and some minus tails. But they did not get there in balls, for before every wheel that I have ever seen run by water, there is a rack (so called) or grating to keep trash out of wheels, which rack the eels have to pass in single file. Now by all this I don't mean to say, they don't ball, for I have at times seen them on the upper or pond side of the rack (large ones which could not pass through) so drawn against it as to materially keep the water from the wheel—you would think there had been a *ball* somewhere. The improved large wheels now used in Holyoke deliver the eels on the lower side, ready for hash.

When an eel gets into a net, set to intercept its downward course, it is not carried there by force of water—it is moving down by its own will or desire. Why it goes I don't know, how far it goes I don't know, but it goes down with a will. It is said when a Scotchman gets into England, he never goes back again. When an eel gets into that net, it can't get back again until taken out. I believe the eel male and female comes together in bodily contact in sexual intercourse; it may be in ball, or it may be in pair, like the water moccasin snake. That will probably be the most difficult part to solve, as to the manner of reproduction whether by spawning or bringing forth their young alive. Mr. Wells has that secret in his pond—put in a basket, but don't wait for Fall or Winter.

Thomas Chalmers.

The Enduring Power of Salmon Milt.

We call the attention of fishculturists to the letter of Mr. Charles G. Atkins, given below, detailing his very interesting experiments on the length of time which salmon milt can be kept after extension. This subject has been neglected, and we are pleased to see that Mr. Atkins has tested its vitality with that thoroughness which characterizes all his work, and has placed his observations on record for the good of all.

We wish to impress upon fishculturists the necessity of recording all their experiments, as upon such a record only can a claim of discovery be successfully made. Some person might claim to have made this discovery years ago, but such claims, in the absence of recorded proof, are never allowed and are considered ridiculous.

If a man chooses to hide his light under a bushel his neighbors have no means of knowing how long it has burnt.

The following letter records the discovery:

Grand Lake Stream, Me.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—It is well known that the milt of a male fish when much diluted with water very soon loses its power of impregnating the eggs. It may be of some interest to know that the fluid in which the eggs are immersed in the body of the female fish, and which comes from her with the eggs, has not the same property in this respect as water. Milt may be diluted with this liquid to an unknown extent without losing its impregnating power, and even after the lapse of hours can be successfully applied to new eggs.

My experiments in this matter have been conducted on schoodic salmon. I have obtained some very curious results. In some instances it seemed that the longer this mixture was kept the more effective it became. In one instance I took from a spawn pair the mixed liquid, and after keeping it in a dish for twelve hours, impregnated every single egg out of 63. At another time I kept the mixture in a rusty tin can for 46 hours, and then applying it to new eggs, impregnated 328 out of 392, being 84 per cent.; and in this case fresh milt applied to some of the same batch of eggs impregnated only 86 per cent.

Persons who are manipulating eggs of the salmonidæ and are troubled with scarcity of males may therefore keep this milted liquid for a day or two and use it a second or third time on new eggs. I have not however obtained so even results, nor on the average quite so good with it as with fresh milt. One caution is necessary to persons who would try this mode of impregnation. The milt, or at any rate active part of it, is very heavy and sinks to the bottom, so that it is necessary to get it from the very bottom of the dish in which it is standing in order to succeed.

C. G. Atkins,
Asst. to the U. S. Commission Fish and Fisheries.

Wonderful Growth of Brook Trout.

Anamosa, Iowa.

Editor Chicago Field:—Enclosed I send you copies of letters referring to the catching of brook trout in a stream called Spring Branch, in this state. Both letters refer to the same stream, and they are both from well-known and reliable gentlemen. What I wish to call attention to is the remarkable growth of these fish which were planted June 6, 1877, and were of that season's hatching. There were no trout ever known there before, and that was the first planting. I have caught trout of the same season's hatching from other streams in the state from ten and one-half to twelve inches long, and thought that a wonderful growth, but these sixteen-inch two-year-olds beat anything I have ever known. What do others know of the rapid growth of brook trout?

B. F. Shaw, Commissioner.

Mr. B. F. Shaw—*Dear Sir:*—We are catching beautiful brook trout in Spring Branch. I think they were put in two years ago this Winter. Have seen them caught from eleven to sixteen inches long. How is that for high? Yours truly,

S. G. Vananda.

Mr. B. F. Shaw—*Dear Sir:*—I heard the other day that there were brook trout in Spring Branch, and went to try them. One that I caught would weigh, I think, a pound and a half. Yesterday I went again and caught but one, a small one, only eleven inches long, which weighed nine and one-half ounces. The large one which I caught before was certainly five inches longer; am sorry I did not take his exact size. Yours truly,

Chas. S. Crosby.

[This beats all our goin' a-fishin'.—Editor Chicago Field.]

Hermaphrodite Fishes.—It is well known that the combination of two sexes in the same individual is not rare among the lower animals, although far less common than we supposed before the careful and accurate use of the microscope. As for instance, in the case of many mullusca and echinoderns, which, formerly thought to be hermaphrodite, are now known to be so.

Aristotle announced that the fishes of the genus *Serranus*, a family of percoids, were always hermaphrodite, and this fact has been established by more recent investigations of Cavolina in 1787, and Dufosse in 1856. In a paper published by Dr. J. Brock, in Gegen Baur's *Morphologisches Jahrbuch*, it is shown that in each of the several species of the *Serranus*, occurring in the Mediterranean, there are certain modifications in the differentiation of the sexual organs with testicles and ovaries, as also the occurrence of a special oviduct in the one, and the want of it in the two other species. More recently, in 1876, Syrski has shown that the gilt head, *Chrysophrys aurata* is also hermaphrodite. And here, according to Brock, the respective organization of the two organs is again distinct. In general, both in the *Chrysophrys* and the *Serranus*, the testicle lies in the walls of the ovary; but, while in the latter the testicle appears only as an appendage of the ovary projecting inward, in the *Chrosophrys* it is much more highly developed, so that on the other hand, the ovary is to be considered as an attachment introduced in the duct of the testicle; thus in the one genus it is the ovary, and in the other the testicle that is more highly developed.

In addition to this, Brock states that in a very young specimen of *Serranus* no trace of testicle could be found at all. Continued and repeated investigations on a large number of specimens are desirable.

Dr. E. V. Martens, in referring to these facts, is of opinion that the predominance of the male or of the female organs hitherto considered as a generic characteristic, may, after all, be only an individual feature, and vary in the same genus and species, according to the age or condition of the fish under examination, and that the first stage in the separation of the sexes occurs in a manner similar to what has been observed in many mollusca.

A periodic separation of the function, at least in the *Serranus*, has been established by Brock; two specimens investigated by him in September having numerous ripe spermatozoids in the testicle; and vas deferens; but one has no eggs at all in the ovary, and the other only very young, unripe ones. The fertilization of one individual by another, on account of the unequal functions of the two organs, appeared to be the rule, as is the case with many hermaphrodite flowers from the same cause.

Some fishes are only occasionally hermaphroditic; that is to say among distinctly bi-sexual fishes, hermaphrodites are occasionally observed. Among these belong the mackerel and the carp. —*Der Naturforscher*, March 22, 116—7.

How the Fishermen were Lost.—Of Georges Shoal, where in a recent gale fourteen vessels from Gloucester, Mass., with one hundred and fifty-five men were lost, the *Boston Herald* says: "Georges Shoal is situated about one hundred and twenty miles east-southeast of Cape Ann, on the edge of the Gulf Stream, which runs past it with so strong a tide that vessels have been known to be carried eastward by it in the teeth of a strong opposing breeze. In some sections of this shoal there is little water—in one place, it is said, not over three feet—and old bankers say that they have seen it at times above water. At other places the shoal has only eight fathoms of water. It is at the outer edges of the shoal that the fish are found, in the warm waters of the Gulf Stream or their vicinity, and the vessels, when they encounter them, drop their anchors and put out their lines with bated hooks, and find lively work in landing the fish on deck. When one vessel strikes a school of fish the others draw near and cast anchor close by. In this way a number of vessels are often anchored together, which is a dangerous situation if a storm should arise and one of them should part her cable. In such an event, to avoid collision and certain destruction, the other vessels in her track would have to cut their cables, which is always a dangerous resort in a storm, for if the vessel broaches-to, with her side to the coming wave, she is most likely to be crushed by its tremendous force. The cables used are made of the best hemp, from two to three and one-half inches in diameter, according to the size of the vessel. With each lifting bound of the vessel in a storm, with her head to the sea, these cables stretch and give, and then contract again for the next similar movement. The waves in a storm on Georges banks are short, chopping, but sometimes irresistible. If a vessel, with flush deck and strong bulwarks, ships one of those seas—three of those heavy waves, it is said, follow one another in quick succession—she is weighted down so as to be almost under water, and before she can discharge the body of water on her deck, the other two seas are upon her, and she sinks to rise no more, with no trace of her or her crew to be seen again. Nobody has ever seen a Georges vessel lost, lost, but it is supposed that she gets into what is called the wash on the shoals, and is turned over and tossed about till she breaks in pieces and her remains are covered by the sand or drawn into the volume of the Gulf Stream and carried away to the unknown depths of the ocean."

Cooking Trout.—Every Sunday the New York *Times* gives a column or two of useful receipts under the head of "The Household," and thus it discourseth of the angler's pride:

"Trout, being an exceedingly delicate fish, requires some little care to cook properly. First, some ideas had better be given as to the color of the flesh. There appear to be certain differences in their color, which may arise from the fact that trout, when subjected to a particular regimen in feeding, as with cultivated trout, have white flesh. Wild trout have always that peculiar pink flesh which belongs to the *Salmonidæ*. Some quite crucial tests made in Fulton Market, when wild and cultivated trout were cooked on last Wednesday, showed that there was no possible difference in taste. In many cases cultivated fish were quite as good as the wild ones. One thing, however, which became apparent was, that a trout which had been killed, and was transferred almost immediately from the tank to the frying-pan, was not as good as one in which the transfer had been delayed some few hours. The flesh was too soft. Nine times out of ten trout are overcooked. Of course, we are not Japanese enough to eat rare or rarely cooked fish, but the tendency of most cooks in serving trout, when broiled or fried, is to overfry or overbroil them until they become tasteless. The bacon method of cooking trout, as accomplished by the guide in the North Woods, is well enough in its way, but is not adapted to civilization. Bacon is a good thing in its way alone, and so is trout. After cleaning the fish properly, the best thing to use is butter for frying, and not too much; of butter only sufficient to keep the fish from burning. Salt and pepper the trout when the fish is nearly cooked, and not at the commencement of the operation. A little chopped parsley may be placed in the butter. A slight squeeze of lemon adds to the general excellence. The fish ought never to be cooked to a chip, so that the flesh leaves the bones when it is served. Do not use any egg; not even bread crumbs; that would be like putting cinnamon on strawberries. Broiled trout, when they are three-quarter-pound fish, is better—so thoughtful gourmands think—than even fried fish. Split carefully, leaving on the head, and broil on a gridiron having very thin slats, over a brisk fire. Turn rapidly from side to side, and serve with a little butter and chooped parsley. A boiled trout is even better than a fried or broiled one. It should be a large fish, one of a pound to a pound and a half, or, if possible, one of those monsters which only come from the Maine Rangely lakes. Remember, however, that in all cases an overdone trout is like an overdone canvas-back duck, and that the most delicate of fish thus martyred is really no better than a vulgar catfish."

Spanish Anchovy Fishers.—Men and women were hard at work packing the sardines in baskets shaped something like a nautilus-shell, and holding each 5,000. The fish were placed in layers, separated by leaves and salt, and in this state were to be dispatched on mule-back over the mountains, to supply the interior of Navarra and Alava, and even through the government lines into Castile. Asking what they would be likely to realize in the inland towns, I was told 10d. per 100 at the very least. Thus the buyer who had his outlet was purchasing at 2½d., and even adding an additional 2½d. for packing expenses and transport, the profit would be 5d. on the 100, or 4s. 2d. on the 1,000; so that if, as I was informed, 100,000 would be sent off by this one dealer, he stood to clear £20, even allowing something for losses. Well, this gave me a tolerable notion of what the buyers were making in a fair season, but I felt more interested as to the gains of the men who risked their lives, and this is the information the commandante gave me. He said that if the patron made for himself, boat and net, £2 the round trip, the return would be considered good, and the crew would be well satisfied with 12s. each. Thus, supposing four voyages a week to be made during a good season, giving two days off for repairs of gear, and no serious accident met with, the patron might pocket something like £90 in three months—it being impossible to count on a longer period owing to weather and various obstacles—and the men possibly £28. Of course, there are the tunny, anchovy, mackerel, and other seasons, but it is to be doubted, even with the best of luck, such as being able to put to sea nine months in the year, whether the patron ever gets beyond £250, out of which he has to keep his boat, spars, sails, ropes, and above all his nets, in serviceable condition. Probably the men may realize in a good year £80. But these calculations were made under the most favorable circumstances; and it was more than likely that, one year with another, neither patron nor crew ever reached these respective amounts.—*All The Year Round.*

Two Monarchs.—The Kennebec *Journal* had a glowing paragraph describing a trout which is styled the "Monarch of Moosehead," sent by Mr. Wilson, of the Outlet House, to parties in Augusta. It was caught with hook and line, measured three feet in length, and weighed nineteen pounds. By Friday evening's express we received from W. H. Owen, of Milo, a magnificent trout which overshadows the "Moosehead Monarch," and which we might justly call the Emperor of Schoodic Lake. This imperial fish was caught by Mr. T. Sargent, of Milo, in Schoodic Lake, on Friday, and was the handsomest specimen we have ever seen. The dimensions of the "stalwart" fellow were as follows: Length 3 feet 1 inch; depth, back to belly, 8½ inches; thickness back of gills, 5½ inches; girth back of gills, 21½ inches; weight, 21½ pounds. The question at once arose whether to build an oven large enough to bake him in, or spoil his grand proportions by cutting him up. The latter course was reluctantly resorted to, and we were able to distribute some of the handsome steaks among appreciative friends, while retaining an epicurean feast. We have rarely seen so plump and fat a fish, and never tasted one of crisper texture or more delicate flavor.—*Bangor (Me.) Whig.*

Artificial Sea-Water for Aquaria.—I wish to say in reply to many questions concerning the preparation of artificial sea-

water that: For 100 liters of clean spring or well-water, take 2,650 grammes of common salt, 200 grammes sulphate of potash and 300 grammes of chloride of magnesia. The water is to be added in the open air and then place in it a stone containing sea-algæ, and set it for two or three weeks in a cool place. When microscopic algæ begins to tint the glass it is fit for use. Clean the sides of the tank and set it in its place, and it is ready to receive its inhabitants, which are chiefly actinia, holothuria, ascidia, crabs, little fishes, etc. For plants use sea-luttuce (ulva) which in my experience is excellent for young sea-horses.—*Karl Baudisch in Fischerei Zeitung.*

Small Fry.

—The report relative to the fisheries of British Columbia, which was recently laid on the table in the House of Commons, shows the total value of the fisheries for 1878 was $925,766, against $553,432 the preceding year, an increase of $342,334. The report deals at length with the question of coast fishing, which the Indians make an attempt to entirely monopolize. To this the fishery inspector advances objections, and, while admitting that certain treaty rights have been conveyed to the Indians in that respect, he urges a speedy settlement of the question of caring for the Indians, so that some definite plan as to the development of the coast fisheries, without merely providing fish for Indians to catch, might be undertaken. In this industry, during 1878, there were employed 1,200 fishermen and 1,596 shoremen.

—We recently commented on the fact that the law of Minnesota allowed fish to be speared and shot. A well informed gentleman from that state writes us as follows: "Concerning the shooting and spearing fish as 'sport,' the game-laws here are to regulate almost anyone else than the sportsman, who invariably are in favor of protecting all game out of season. Shooting with gun, or bow and arrows, and spearing are customs gotten from the Indians, and is not much in vogue except on the borders, and by the French and half-breeds, some of whom in the more thickly settled parts of the state still keep up the custom."

—An old darkey caught a two-pound sucker one day and was so well satisfied with his work that he lay down for a nap with the fish beside him on the grass. Another darkey came along presently, picked up the sucker and left a half-pound one in its place. When the first man and brother woke up, the first thing his eyes sought was the fish, and it took him some seconds to realize that something had happened. Then turning his prize over and examining it all round, he simply said: "Golly, how dat fish am shwunked!"

—The fishing editor of the Rochester *Express* may have been out and have met with only the ordinary "fisherman's luck," a wet foot, etc., as he relieves his soul thus: "Shall the speckled beauties waste their sweetness in the senseless waters, and the shady wood miss the stealthy tread of the angler and the whisk of of his silken line, in this weather? Yes, you'll fear 'tis so, because there's a sign up, 'No fishing on these grounds.'"

—A St. Johns (N. F.) paper says the difficulty with Canada as to the proper taxation of fish and oil imported into the Dominion has been brought to a satisfactory adjustment. The Canadian tariff remains unchanged as regards Newfoundland produce on condition that that colony shall exempt fish imported there from duty, which has been agreed to.

—We have the reports of several commissions yet to review, but the pressure of other matter has kept them back. Patience, gentlemen—when whales go up a fish-way they always go up one at a time.

Always?

Well, most generally always.

—A petition has been presented in the Newfoundland legislature from the United Fishermen, urging the creation of a Fishery Department or Scientific Commission, with whom all questions connected with the fisheries shall be a special charge. Governor Glover, of Newfoundland, will shortly visit Canada.

—The salmon hatching and egg shipping at Grand Lake Stream, Me., by Mr. Chas. G. Atkins, has been very successful this season. The total shipments of eggs amount to about 1,100,000, and have all been made. About 400,000 have been retained for hatching, and are now in the troughs.

—The McCloud river trout are plentiful in the streams of Santa Cruz county. Those planted there have grown to a good size. Fish Commissioner Parker recently planted 12,000 young salmon in the Truckee. He intends to plant 80,000 more in the same river at once.—*Pacific Life.*

—The manatee at the Royal Aquarium, London, is dead. It had proved a great attraction during its nine months' sojourn in that lively atmosphere, and took its lettuce with regularity. Farini, the English Barnum, is disconsolate.

—Canadian papers say that a debate on the distribution of the fishery award will take place at an early day. Dr. Fortin intends to move that the award be funded and the interest be applied to benefiting the fisheries.

—Salmon had begun to run in Puget Sound by the middle of March.

Kennel.

Kennel Fixtures for 1879.

Massachusetts Kennel Club show, Boston, Mass., May 6, 7, 8 and 9. Entries close April 28. Chas. Lincoln, Supt. E. J. Forster, Sec'y.

St. Louis Kennel Club show, St. Louis, Mo., October 7, 8, 9 and 10. Chas. Lincoln, Supt. C. H. Turner, Sec'y.

Birmingham (England) Aug. 12 to 15. Sec. Mr. J. B. Lythall.

FIELD TRIALS.

English Kennel Club field trials, April 30 and May 1.

Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association's field trials, Nashville, Dec. 1, H. C. Prichitt, Sec'y.

National American Kennel Club's field trials, Nov. — J. W. Munson, St. Louis, Mo., Sec'y.

FOREIGN DOG SHOWS.

Alexandra Palace dog show, July 2 to 7. G. Lowe, Sec'y.

Sporting Dogs of the Season—No. 11.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—*Continued.*

BY "LEATHERHEAD," IN "BELL'S LIFE."

There is a very good old northern breed of setter, well-known in Cumberland and Northumberland, and there is a characteristic amongst them which would make it appear probable that it is a breed of some degree of antiquity. I refer to what old Mr. Laverack called in his book the Naworth Castle breed, belonging to the Earls of Carlisle, and the characteristic I mentioned is a tuft of hair, soft and silky, on the crest of the head. This is apparently a very firmly-seated characteristic, and I fancy our north-country friends are very fond of crossing into this sort, as I have seen several accredited Laveracks from the border land bearing this insignia, though in other respects being very good-shaped ones, strongly resembling Laveracks. Two beautiful bitches I recollect coming to my kennel last year for a Laverack cross, and to look at they might have been own sisters to Countess and Nellie, bar that tuft. I should be inclined to say, therefore, that this sign was extremely difficult to get rid of, and although Laverack was thought to have crossed into this sort, I do not believe, if he did, that he retained any of it, for the simple reason that I never saw any of his dogs with a tuft, and the liver and white Laveracks which have been suspected of its admixture have been as free from this tuft as any others. Although liver and white is not a fashionable color now, it is no disparagement whatever on the score of breed, as it is known that some of the finest bred ones are of that color, and I rather suspect that it was an unintentional omission on the part of Laverack when he headed the chapter on his own dogs—Colors, black greys or flints blue, or lemon and white Beltons. My own experience is that a black and white dog and a lemon and white bitch are apt to get liver and whites, and also that two black and whites will throw livers, but it depends on individuals. Some dogs and bitches will throw scarcely anything but their own colors, no matter to what color they are crossed, and others vary a good deal. I believe liver and white, black and white, the blue belton, or white and ticked, lemon and white, and black white and tan, are equally true colors for setters, but the colors should run clear. I recollect a very old fox-hound breeder writing to me that he was very particular about the quality of a hound's color. He did not mind how they were marked so long as they were hound marks, and each color good, the tan clear, the black dense, of the gloomy tinge, and above all the white should be opaque, without the slightest yellow or foreign tint. I am much of the old gentleman's opinion about setters. The white should be like snow, and the markings clear, but regular. I am always suspicious of color above of a heavy order, and white feet, or to see a setter shirt-marked, or like a fellow with his trousers and waistcoat on but his coat off. A setter then, to me, looks like a sheep dog. However, in referring to the Naworth Castle sort, the ones I have seen have been mostly liver and white, big, heavy, bony dogs, and people of the North talk of them as being particularly good workmen, and very courageous and enduring. Those that have come before me were not made for going very fast, and I should have thought that in going down hill they would have shaken themselves terribly. If the bloodhound has ever been crossed on a setter, I should suspect it in this sort, but northern sportsmen say no to this, and they assert that these great fellows, lashing their sterns, generally adorned with a bleeding tip, in the season are grander to shoot over than Laveracks or lighter-framed setters. I mention them particularly, as I think the list I gave in last week's *Bell* was headed by one in Mr. R. Bell's Rap, and a little lower down follows the Earl of Carlisle's Major, and Colonel Cowen's Dante, decidedly of the breed, though Colonel Cowen, who has an exceedingly good kennel of setters, has crossed his with pure Laveracks, having used Jock, by Old Blue Dash, within very recent years, and before that period he had also dipped into the same blood, so that he has, doubtless, at present as racing-like setters as any one, and very valuable ones to cross further into fashionable blood. Laverack, in his book, speaks of another Carlisle sort, namely, the Edmund Castle breed, which, he said, had not the tuft, and his description would incline one to believe that they were more like his own, but, unquestionably, the best known breed in the north are the ones I have mentioned characterized by the tuft. The lemon and white setter, Ginx Baby, was a dog I was very partial to during the time he ran in field trials, as he was all over a sportsman's companion, and there was a look about him to imply also that he was a sportsman's friend. As a puppy he ran extremely well at Bala trials on grouse, beating a lot of good ones, and his trial with the pointer Dick was one to be remembered, as the setter, if they had gone on long enough, would have made the pointer lie down. Ginx was a good looking dog also, and it will be remembered that he won the £20 cup for the best looking Field Trial setter at the Crystal Palace in 1874. It is just a question whether I was right in putting Ginx Baby down in the category of setters belonging to other sorts than the Laverack, for his pedigree reads by Mr. Llewellin's Dan (not a Laverack) out of Rhoda, by Ash's Dash, supposed to be a pure Laverack, but I was personally interested in this pedigree as the owner of Ginx Baby's sister. so I took the opportunity to ask Mr. Laverack about it, and he replied that he never knew Mr. Ash, and that to the best of his knowledge he knew nothing about that gentleman's dog called Dash. Against this statement, however, is the fact that the old Rhoda was out of Mr. G. Jones' (of Oscot) champion bitch Madge, and it was not likely that such a bitch as Madge would have been consorted to a doubtful one. The question is, then, did Mr. Laverack forget anything about Mr. Ash's? and I should like to see this point cleared up, and I fell sure others would, for many have this particular strain, and there are daughters of Ginx Baby, to my knowledge, both in England and Ireland. Dr. Gowland exhibited a brace of big setters at the Agricultural Hall eighteen months ago, called Rake and Sol, of the fashionable black, white, and tan color, and they were fine upstanding dogs, but I know nothing of their back breeding; so I turn to the next on the list, Mr. Holdworth's Ross, by Ross out of Romp, by Mr. Henty's Rock out of Mr. E. Smith's Beauty, by Mr. Bayley's Rake, brother to Mr. Statter's Rhœbe; and the elder Ross was by Fred III. (son of Brierley's Fred and Haydee, by the French dog Byron) his dam Rhoda, sister to Ginx Baby, by Mr. Llewellin's Dan. Ross, jun., was advertised as a pure Laverack, bred by "Leatherhead," but as soon as the owner was told that this was wrong the advertisement was at once withdrawn. Of course the dog had little or no Laverack in him, and the writer of this paper did not breed him, but he bred his sire, the elder Ross, and gave him away as a whelp. It is a pedigree worth noting, for although part of it is obscure—as, for instance, Henty's Rock—there is an extraordinary amount of well-known blood in it, and there are very few dogs in the *Stud Book*, if any, who can boast in a similar way to two such Rhœbe crosses. It is remarkable, also, that these combination of strains produced a real good dog, as I am told nothing can beat him for pace, range, and all the qualifications of a game-killing dog. He is shot to single-handed, and a noble lord, seeing him perform on one occasion, sent his keeper with an open check to buy him at any cost; but nothing would tempt the owner. I am assured that the younger Ross is a big, good-looking dog, but I have never seen him, though he is one I should rather like to breed from to a pure Laverack bitch. The father of this Ross was a good dog, but it took two years to break him, and Fred III., now the property of Count de Pourtalis, of Berlin, was, when I saw and tried him, one of the best dogs I have ever seen in a field. I know nothing about the pedigree of Mr. R. Hayward's two dogs, Frost and Spot, by Miller out of Nell, so I am brought to the name of one of the greatest celebrities of the day, Mr. Purcell Llewellin's Dan, by Armstrong's, or rather Mr. Barclay Field's, Duke out of Mr. Statter's Rhœbe. Duke was a winner of some of the earliest field trials, winning at Stafford in 1866, and also in 1867 and 1868, and he was got by Sir F. Graham's Duke out of Sir Vincent Corbet's Slut, by Sir F. Graham's Rollo out of a pure Beaudesert bitch. Mr. Statter's celebrity, Rhœbe, ran twice, but not successfully, at Shrewsbury, and she was got by Paul Hackett's Rake, who came from a black and tan strain, her dam, Psyche, being of the Southesk Gordon blood. Rhœbe is looked upon as the Pocahontas in setter breeding, as she not only hit remarkably well with the above-named Duke in producing Dan and a whole litter besides of field trial winners, but she also nicked well with several pure Laveracks, as, for instance, to old Blue Dash she produced Bruce, a winner at Shrewsbury, and perhaps as good a dog as ever sportsman shot to, whilst to Syke's, now Major Platt's, Dash, she threw Mr. Barclay Field's Bess, the handsomest bitch, in my opinion, that we have seen in England, besides Rob Roy, Rake, Rose, and Ruby to Fred II., also a pure Laverack. She had the knack of throwing them all good, but she never had a grander-looking son than Mr. Llewellin's Dan, a wonderfully fine setter, possessing tremendous bone, and built to gallop on every line. He won the only event he was ever entered for at field trials, including the champion cup, but then he put his shoulder out, and was, consequently, not again seen in public. However, old George, Mr. Statter's breaker, who brought out Rob Roy and the rest of Mr. Statter's noted ones, has always declared that Dan was the best dog he ever broke in his life, and he has certainly proved this merit, which he inherited from Duke and Rhœbe, down to future generations, as undoubtedly Dan has proved a stud success. He is the sire of Ginx Baby, Rhoda, Leda, Laura, Countess Bear, Countess Moll, Nora, and Norna, all field trial winners, and such good ones besides as Count Dan, Count Dick, and several that have been seen in America. It is, of course, an undoubted fact that he has had some extraordinary good chances, for there are only two other bitches in the whole of England, namely, Mr. Daintry Hollin's Rum, and Mr. Barclay Field's Cora, that can be compared to Mr. Llewellin's Countess, Nellie, and Lill in any degree whatever. The best setter bitches in the world I have often stated Nellie and Countess to be, and I fear no contradiction on the subject. Countess, the best of the two, hardly proved the breeder that Nellie has done, for her first produce—Carlowitz—was nothing like as good-looking as herself, and none of the second litter—the Count Dan and Countess Bear lot—were as good-looking as the old bitch. Nellie, however, mated with Pride of the Border, threw a lovely dog at all points in Blue Prince, and the stock of the latter have shown as good form as the Dans, to-wit, Dash II., Blue Belle, Daisy, and Queenie. However, there is the next generation from the two little bitches, as Carlowitz has produced something grand in America, and Count Windem is another springing from the loins of a son of Countess. I think it has been a capital cross, Dan and the Laveracks, but that the latter is the oldest and strongest, I am so strongly convinced of, that I would back the produce of a half Laverack and half Dan to a pure Laverack against a similarly bred one to a Duke and Rhœbe dog for everything I possessed. To breed setters with any degree of certainty there must be two crosses of Laverack to one of another sort, and this estimate must not be lost sight of during many years of breeding, whilst those who try to breed the Laverack out of a strain altogether will make a pretty mess of it, and end by giving up setter breeding in disgust. I am an advocate for breeding out a little from the Laverack with something that has shown a tendency to carry on merit from father to son, and in those dogs I have mentioned from my first list of setters of other blood than Laverack I have proved by this argument that three at least might be tried with every prospect of success on pure Laverack bitches, namely Dan, Ginx's Baby, and Ross, as their fathers were good before them, and their grandfathers, generation upon generation in fact, and crossed on a very pure line, such as the Laveracks, much that might come out wrong is probably corrected, and the collection of good strains is cemented; but take such a dog as Ross, with three or four doubtful points in his pedigree, and breed from him with a bitch with about as many doubtful points, and what might one expect, or even with the proved sire of merit, Dan, when one gets into a bit of a fog at the point of Hacket's Rake or the South Eske Gordon, might it not be possible to get too much of it if bred into, and the process of breeding would become decidedly foggy.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ERRATA.—In the list published last week, for Tory, by Ned (son of Old Blue Dash and Moll), read by Ned out of Blue Bell, by Old Blue Dash and Moll, and an asterisk should have appeared against Mr. Llewellin's Prince and Prince Royal, and Mr. Heywood Lonsdale's Fred V.

Protests Against the Judging at the New York Dog Show.

186 BROOM ST., NEW YORK.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The third great bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club being over (and, by the way, its chief greatness consists in its being like the cow's tail, having a downward tendency), I wish to make a few statements thereof. In the first place, it has been noted for the general dissatisfaction, at the awards made by the judges, in the various classes of sporting and non-sporting dogs. I speak now with due regard for the feelings of those gentlemen who filled the position; but the truth must be stated, and what I do state has come under my own observation, supported by the testimony of others, whose names I append below.

As to the sporting classes I find, and it has been so acknowledged, that while there have been larger entries, the standard of excellnece of previous years has not been reached, and many, very many of the gentlemen, who are noted for having good dogs, and who have shown them here at former bench shows, have failed or refused to enter them in this one. The reasons for so doing have been, as I understand, that dogs have not been judged on their merits, but upon pedigree, a notable instance of which took place at this show, namely, in class 16 for pointers over fifty-five pounds. Mr. Myers' Sport was justly entitled to second place (and by many to first), but Judge Davidson claiming to know the pedigree of Mr. Hobart's Rapp, awarded him the place. Gentlemen within hearing at the time of judging, heard him give his preference for the above reason, and were somewhat surprised and indignant as well.

If dogs are to be judged on pedigree alone then the sooner that bench shows are abolished the better; and I will here venture to predict that if any such system is persisted in ere many years go by bench shows will cease to exist, or they will be only for non-sporting dogs, poodles, and ladies' lap dogs, with plenty of curs to represent the sporting class, whose pedigree may be borrowed for the occasion.

I believe in pedigree, and deem it well to keep it up when well authenticated; but I have always believed that dogs were judged according to the points that they themselves contained, and not for the points that their sires and dams possessed; all things being equal between two dogs, the preference should be given to the dog having the best pedigree. Among the setters, and especially the English ones, it was even worse. No dog that was not a blue belton could even get a look from his August Majesty, John Davidson, and when questioned on what ground he awarded places to dogs, replied that they were better. Better in what way? the question would be asked. Oh! why, better in every way; and when his attention would be called especially to some dog that he had overlooked, he would condescend to remark: "A fine

animal, a very fine animal, but he or she "—as it might be—"is not in as good condition as last year;" and begin to generalize without pointing out any particular defect in the animal; and would invariably wind up with, "The strain is not so fine or good. The blue goes with the blue."

Mr. Davidson need not think that people are blind to the real cause, that the interest in certain stock, and strain is the leverage by which some person's judgment is moved. No more Laveracks, for persons desiring to buy young dogs will be deterred from buying that strain on the ground that they never get any place or standing at our bench shows; and if our kennel clubs are really desirous (as they assert they are) of improving and perfecting all classes of dogs, then they should adopt the standard to go by, in fact as well as in name, that merit alone is the only and true test.

I do not wish to be considered a fault finder, for I would much prefer to praise than to censure, but when I see real worth passed by and slighted, I cannot keep silent any longer. I do not wish to, nor will I, dance to everybody's music. Putting it a little more forcibly and plainer, in the language of a gentleman of undoubted knowledge as regards sporting dogs and who has quite a kennel of his own, who, when asked why he did not have some of his dogs at our bench show, replied: "I know what I have got, and I will not come here or go to any other place to be made a d—n fool of." There are a great many more who intend to follow his example, and among them will be E. F. MERCILLIOTT.

The above are our views, and we endorse and corroborate the statements of Mr. E. F. Mercilliott:

John H. Meyer, 20 W. 22d Street,
S. S. Browning, 306 E. 39th St.,
Thos. Gill, 15 West Houston,
George W. Varian, 664 6th Ave.,
D. P. Foster, No. 3 West 3d St.,
James Gregory, 53 East 44th St.,
Henry Haggerty, 87 Christopher St.,
Richard J. Shay, 1687 Broadway,
M. H. Moore, 220 East 105th St.,
All of New York City.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I wish to give you a few points on the judging at the Westminster Kennel Club Show, as absurd an affair as ever has been witnessed. A bitch in the open class, exhibited last year and awarded a prize, was then by the judge, Mr. Davidson, pronounced to be a very good one, only a little too fine, or, correctly speaking, altogether too fine; another bitch at the same time being placed ahead of her, that was no more entitled to the position than the meanest in the class; placed there because the judge admired her tail so very much, as he remarked on the occasion. During the eleven months which have elapsed, the bitch first spoken of has greatly developed, being now two and one-half years old, and having had a litter of pups, and is in every respect a very fine specimen of a setter, but she was put out of sight at this show, only succeeding to be V.H.C'd A friend of the owner then questioned the judge, Mr. Davidson, why he placed her, the *finest*, as he thought, of all in the class in the rear, and received the very indefinite answer, that, "She was *not fine enough!*" So much even has the judge changed his opinion, as to give that bitch, whose tail he admired so much last year, this time only a slight notice.

In the red and white class of Irish setters, a very good dog, although not entitled to a prize, was condemned as having too much white about him (a light nose, white frill, and the one-half of the toes) and being altogether too large.

As far as the rest of the judging is concerned while the dogs could not be judged by points, notwithstanding every dog was to be judged by Stonehenge's points, the entries being too numerous, yet it seemed more as if the judge, catalogue in hand, was hunting for the numbers on the tags, and looking for certain individuals' dogs to which to award prizes. There are to every rule exceptions, and in some cases he could not help varying from the programme, when "an altogether too fine a dog" happened to be in the class. MAC.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

Dublin (Ireland) Dog Show.

The second exhibition of the sporting and other dogs was held on the 1st of April and three following days in the exhibition Palace. The attendance on the last three days was much larger than during their previous shows, owing to the fine weather and Dublin being full, as Baldoyle races were held the same week. The entries were much larger than last August, the total came to 639, and the quality of the exhibits, as a rule, was much better.

The first class in the prize list were bloodhounds, only three out of four entries arriving. Mrs. Humphries carried off the first, second and third prizes with her beautiful specimens of the breed, Don, Haidee, and Don Juan. All three are extra good ones, especially Don.

Next came greyhounds, a small class for dogs, only two entries. Mr. Waterhouse taking first honors with his well-known Skipworth; second going to Mr. Furlong's Duke, a very good stamp of a long-tail. In the bitch class there were three entries. Mr. Waterhouse securing first and second with Serapis and Salt Lake. An H.C., going to a very nice bitch called Nora, the property of Mr. Meredith.

In the class for Irish wolf-hounds there were twelve entries, but not one of them showed much of the fine old breed, and we do not think they would score fifty out of a possible one hundred. However, the judge gave 1st and special cup to Mr. Cooper for Brian, of unknown age and breeder not certain, he certainly looks a deer-hound all over. Mr. Adcock took 2d prize with an unnamed puppy, and pedigree and breeder uncertified; third place going to Mr. Graham's Scot, of long pedigree as far back as 1842, but to judge by his appearance, though he has a pedigree, he is far from pure blood. Major General McCausland got an H.C. for his Wolf, winner of first at the Alexandra Palace, Dublin, last August, and Mr. Fitzgerald got an H.C. for Braux, of unknown pedigree and breeder not stated, but we think he was more like a wolf-hound than any of them, and even that is not saying much in his favor, and we fear if there is not better blood to be got the fine old breed is *non est*.

The champion class for mastiffs had only one entry, champion Colonel, but he failed to put in an appearance.

The open class for dogs was very poor, the worst we have seen in Dublin for some time. First prize was withheld, and second awarded to Mr. Duggan's Sultan, of good pedigree, but not nearly as good as his parents were. The bitches were a little better in quality. First going to Mr. Abbott's Clio, a fair specimen, and second to Mr. Darlington's Negress, a rather promising puppy of twelve months.

In champion class for St. Bernards, Messrs. Graham & Tatham, had a walk over for the cup with their dog called The Shah, but in the open class they were beaten by Mr. Goas' Marco, a very large specimen, taking second place with their Cardinal, third going to Mr. Paul's Marquis.

In the bitch class, Messrs. Graham & Tatham were more successful, taking first honors with Gruyere, the Rev. Mr. O'Callaghan making a fair second with Brenda.

Newfoundlands were a large class, but there was a lot of rubbish shown. First place was very easily taken by Mr. Lord's Cabot, a fair specimen bred by Mr. Douglas, of Manchester, second and third places going to Mr. Wildman's Mayor of Bingley and champion Leo, and a V.H.C. to his champion Lion.

In the class for retrievers, wavy or smooth dog or bitch, Mr. Shelley won with Dusk, and second with Type, neither of which would be so high up in first-class company.

In the curly-coated there were only two worthy of notice which got first and second, Mr. Bonner's Lady Flora a nice bitch, and Mr. Donnelly's Pirate.

Champion class for sheep dogs had three entries, the cup going to Mr. Wildman's champion Hero, a really very handsome dog and looks a thorough workman.

The open class for dogs was large and of extra good quality and gave the judge enough to do to pick the best, which he did do in a most able manner. Mr. Wildman came again to the front with Marcus, a nearly perfect collie and second went to Mr. Mercer's Tramp, a dog we admired very much, having grand head and frill, and very fashionable color; he was cheap at the catalogue price £15. 15s. Third place went to Mr. Kelly's Shep, a very nice collie, and several got the barren honors of V.H.C., H.C. and C.'s.

In the bitch class Mr. Radcliff won with a pup called Lassie, with extra good coat and head and well put together, and as lively looking as a kitten, second going to Mr. Swinburne's Lassie, a nice smooth bitch of good quality, and looks a worker.

Champion class for pointers had three entries. Mr. Price coming in a few points ahead of Mr. Pike's Lady Isabel and Romp, with his Wagg. He is a fine liver and white dog of great bone and substance, and has better back than Romp. In the open class the liver and white was in front again over the lemons; the latter we consider (though handsomer) not equal to the others for endurance. Mr. Crosbie took first, with his Shot, and good dog for his age. Second going to Mr. Pike's Duke, a rather promising young dog, liver and white, by his champion Romp. The bitch class was poor. Lord Chief Justice May, securing first honors with Rose, her first time to secure pride of place, and she had an easy win.

The English setters were a good class. First went to Major Inland for Ned; he had a very handsome young dog of A 1 pedigree, and shows it all over. Second going to Mr. Richardson's Bruce, a dog with a first-class head, good loins, neck, pads, stern, flag and feather. Third going to another very good specimen only 11 months old, Mr. Garde's Rock Ahead.

In the bitch class, Mr. Abbott won with Maud, a nice, stylish bitch, of good blood. Second place going to Mr. Garde for Shiela, a very taking bitch, and looks a goer. Third went to Major Inland for Ruth, a very fetching bitch of extra fine quality.

The Gordon class held some good ones, Mr. Smyth taking first honors with Ranger, a dog well known on the bench, and he deserved his pride of place. Second was taken by Mr. Meredith's Grouse; we did not like his tail, but his head and body were fair. In bitches there were only 2 entries. First going to Mr. Richardson's Moll, and second to Mr. Hanbury's Jessie, a brace of good bitches, but getting too old to show to advantage.

Champion class, for Irish red setters, had two entries, one of which most certainly ought to have been in the open class, having never won a prize except in a selling class, when a puppy. Of course Mr. Farrer having so little to compete against came in in a canter with Rex beating Royal (late Rex) by any number of points; even Rex did not look his best. In the open class there were 39 entries, and Mr. Jephson, the judge, had enough to do to pick the good ones, and it being his first appearance in the "Ring" he got on very fair; certainly he picked the two best dogs for first and second, but the other awards we do not quite agree with him. Mr. Knox got the much-longed-for place with Ben, a very handsome dog. When we saw him led into the ring we fancied him much, and marked him in our catalogue as deserving first, which we are glad to say he got. This is the first time he has appeared in public, but I suppose his owner will often let us have a look at him now. He refused one hundred pounds for him the second day of the show by a well-known buyer. He is of a very good color, good feather, head, loins, feet, stern and flag, and carries himself well. Second place went to Mr. Cecil Moore's Rufus, which he sold to his son for thirty guineas. He is a very fine, large dog, with gay carriage, good feather and fine head, a son of old Palmerston, with better loins than his sire. The Rev. Mr. O'Callaghan got third place with another son of Palmerston, Rorus, but we thought him windy, and much more like a bitch with a faulty ear, but shows his splendid form, which greatly helped him to score. Mr. Graham got fourth with Duke of Connaught; but we preferred others in the class to him. Mr. Taylor got a V.H.C. with Garick of unknown pedigree, the same honors going to Mr. Bass for Count, Mr. Kirkpatrick's Bruno, Mr. Giltrap's Garryowen and Mr. O'Dowda's Grouse; Garryowen being the best made dog of the five, but not shown well as far as his coat was concerned. There were several highly commended in the class, the best being Mr. Porter's Don; he might have been higher up. Mr. Milan showed a very good stamp of a setter in Erin, bred by Mr. Nuttall, but his coat was very much out of order, like many more in the class. In the bitch class for champions there was only one entry, Mr. Stuart Moor's Belle, which deservedly won the cup.

In the open class for bitches, The Rev. Mr. O'Callaghan won with a very pretty bitch called Grouse II. She is a daughter of Palmerston, and really does him credit and also the owner for the style she was brought out in, but she has not proper use of her hind legs, seems to be suffering from a hurt or kennel lameness. Second went to Captain French's Flirt. We much preferred Captain Alexander's Stella, which was passed unnoticed. Third place went to Mr. Milner's Aileen, a bitch we have noticed before as being weedy (and sore-headed); this time she was shown overloaded with fat, so did not look so much so, but her legs are not the stuff to stand hard work. Mr. Jones took the 4th with Ruby, a rather nice bitch; V.H.C. going to Mr. Swigg's Lass, of doubtful pedigree; highly commended going to Mr. Ferrar's Cora, sister to Rex; we did not like her at all; Mr. Cochran's Belle got the same award; she is a fine large bitch and ought to make a valuable brood bitch. We liked Major Nevill's Belle and Captain Creaghe's bitch well, especially the latter, who has won prizes in high company, but this time was passed over by the judge; she was shown with too much condition on, which made her look heavy, but she is really a very fast bitch, as well as looking so, when not overloaded with fat, and made like her half sister, champion Loo II. In the puppy class for Irish red setters, Mr. Erwin won with a very promising young dog called Red Roamer; when he fines down, we may expect him to make a name for himself. Neither Mr. Corbett's, Mr. Nuttall's nor Mr. Hillard's dogs were exhibited, which may in some way account for so many winners being nearly unknown in the prize list. In the red and white and white and red setters, Mr. Gage won with Noble, a very handsome dog and winner of many prizes. In bitches there were only two entries, only one being up to the mark, which got 1st prize, the property of Mr. Brady; the 2d being withheld.

Irish water spaniels were not very good as far as the dogs went. Mr. Graham easily took first with Connaught Ranger, Mr. Smith being beaten into second place with Shamrock II., Madame Louise making a close third with Captain. In bitches Mr. Doyle walked in from these other competitors with his Duck. She is a rare good one of the breed and is worth a large sum.

In the class for spaniels of every breed, Mr. Boonner won with Blanche, a very fair specimen. Bull dogs were an extra good class, all of which except the winner were very highly commended, first going to Mr. Benjamin's well known Smasher, not looking in his usual form.

The Dandie Dinmont terriers, fox and Irish, were extra good especially the two latter. Before closing we beg to thank Mr. Rae, the energetic manager, for his kind attention during our visit, and ask to say we were very much pleased with the way the dogs were benched on Messrs. Ford & Hopkins new benches with wire partitions and drinking cups placed sufficiently high to prevent sawdust, etc., filling into them. Messrs. Spratt's biscuits were liberally supplied to the dogs during the show. We regret to state Mr. Lort, one of the judges, took very ill immediately after he had finished his classes and the doctor would not allow him to leave Dublin, and at present he is confined to his bed in Morrison's Hotel with a very bad throat. We wish him a speedy recovery. COLLEEN RHUE.

The Philadelphia Show.

Below we give list of awards up to Tuesday night, received by telegraph from our special reporter, Gothamite. The total number of entries is 682, and the special classes were yet open to the time of judging. The quality of the sporting classes is very fine.

In consequence of the death of his mother, Mr. Arnold Burges was not able to show his dogs.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1879.

The bench show under the management of the Philadelphia Kennel Club is in full operation. Monday was really a day lost, as up to three in the afternoon everything was at odds and ends. That evening order came out of chaos; dogs were in their stalls and the attendance was good.

To-day the number of visitors is not what it ought to be considering the quality of dogs shown. The imported English setter class is a grand one in quality and numbers, all told fifty-one. In dogs the Harvard Kennel Club took first with their Dash III., (Blue Prince—Kate) a first-rater who deserved what he was awarded. Second went to Snellenburg's Thunder, which I did not fancy so well as third, John C. Higgins' Pontiac, of Delaware City, Delaware. The latter is a white very much flecked, by the Laverack Pride of the Border out of Petrel.

In large pointers, champion class, Edmund Orgill took first with his Rush, who appears to have gotten over the bad condition the "Double-Headed" claimed he was in at the late Westminster show. The latter, after entering two of their pointers, Sensation and Pallas, did not send their dogs. The absence from this class of St. Louis Kennel Club's Bow was commented on. Edmund Orgill followed up his first in champion dogs by taking first with his Rose, in large bitch class.

In champion English setters, H. S. Magraw, of Colora, Maryland, took first with his Royal Duke, a capital animal by Carlowitz out of True. Max Hellmich's Grouse again unnoticed; yet he is more than a good dog save in his roan color. Arnold Burgess, with two entries in this class, showed not one. Paris was also absent, which is to be regretted, for he would lend attraction to any show. In champion English bitches, Higgins went to the front with his Petrel. She has a typical head, and is by Prince out of Lill II.

In champion Irish, Berkeley, of Massachusetts Kennel Club won first, and deservedly. In bitches of this class, H. W. Gause's Fire Fly, of Wilmington, took first. She has a poor ear and head, but she is capital in coat.

In champion black and tans, the Toledo Kennel Club, of Toledo, Ohio, took first with their Grouse. He was by far the best. In bitches, only two entries, with Nell, of Nassau Kennel Club, first. This award should have been withheld.

In open large pointers Charles Pancoast took first with his white and lemon Duke, a large good-looking dog. Second went to Trowbridge Bailey's Rock, in color, a liver and (much ticked) white, I thought rather coarse. Third went to Joseph Gatley's Ned, an old style fellow of light liver and white color. Tom, owned by James P. Sims, of Philadelphia, though unnoticed, was a capital dog. In large bitches first went to George R. Cragin's liver bitch Lady, although heavy in tail, a capital one, and the award just. Zeal, one of the new importations of the St. Louis Kennel Club, did not attract the attention her decided merits entitled her to. In small open class Thomas Dunbar took a first with his roan dog Dash, second went to Du Bois Wagstaff's Lord Dufferin and third to Potter's orange and white Dash. George Boker's Buck, a good one, but unplaced. In bitches Orgill further distinguished himself by winning first with his Belle, against Duchess, who despite her crooked tail won first at the late Westminster show. In fact, the knowledge of the judges there received a Waterloo upsetting here. In pointer puppies Magraw's Crystal, Flake—Lilly, took first. She is good. Second to Van of Garrett Roach, of New York, an award I did not like.

Hounds were a magnificent display, and to add to this attractive feature they were shown in packs and the packs in a minature kennel ground of say twelve feet square.

Having given you the most of the awards up till this evening, I will reserve comment for a future letter. GOTHAMITE.

A Testimonial to Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Chas. Lincoln, who is well known not only for his ability in managing a show, but also for the personal care and attention he gives to the dogs, was the recipient of the following testimonial at the close of the New York show.

The Philadelphia Kennel Club were desirous of having Mr. Lincoln go to Philadelphia and superintend their show, but his prior engagement for the Boston show prevented him from accepting the offer made him.

NEW YORK, April 11, 1879.

CHARLES LINCOLN, Esq., Supt. Westminster Kennel Club bench show:

Sir—We the undersigned exhibitors at this years bench show, desire to express and do hereby tender you our sincere thanks for, and hearty appreciation of the admirable order, careful consideration for the comfort and good keeping of the dogs on exhibition, and for the cleanliness and safety insured to the many valuable animals under your charge. Yours very truly,

T. F. Taylor,	J. Von Lengerke & Bro.,
R. E. Drummond,	Chas. De Roge & H. Inman,
A. Russell Stracham,	W. R. Hobart,
D. T. Charles,	E. M. Gillespie,
T. J. Conroy,	W. S. McConnell,
W. P. Asten,	J. J. Snellenburg,
E. Lohman,	E. A. Herzberg,
W. Castler,	Dr. E. C Allen,
W. K. Williamson,	Benj. W. Richards,
P. H. Morris,	Max Wenzel,
S. Fleet Spier,	Milo Seagers,
E. S. Sanford, Jr.,	Lincoln & Hellyar,
C. DuBois Wagstaff,	Timothy D Gladstone,
Robert C. Cornell,	G. W. Bassford,
Albert M. Wright,	Alfred Bassford,
W. H. Pierce,	Alf. Schnalue.

MEDICAL KETTLE-DRUMS.—It needs no medical kettle-drums to aid in proclaiming the virtues of Kidney-Wort. The worst kidney or liver difficulties yield to its efficacy, and as a remedy for piles or chronic rhematism, it has no equal. Sold by all druggists.—(Advt).

The Springfield Kennel Club.

The Springfield, Mass., Kennel Club, the formation of which we mentioned an issue or two since, with Dr. C. P. Lyman president, the Hon. E. H. Lathrop vice-president, and Wm. M. Williams secretary and treasurer, has issued the following circular:

This Club is now organized, and is intended to meet a want long felt by sportsmen, and hitherto unsupplied. The club have large and beautiful grounds of fifteen acres, completely surrounded by a picket fence eight feet high, with four commodious buildings—hospital, kennel house, keeper's house and cook house—an abundance of chain kennels among the trees. The grounds are both grove and gree sward, sheltered by high grounds and woods from the north and west winds, and facing southeast and south, with large bathing pond and a trout brook running the entire length of ground.

The club propose to make a specialty of boarding sporting dogs in the close or any season, pet dogs when owners are away; to give special attention to breeding bitches with pup. The hospital treatment will be first class in both medical and surgical branches and a special feature made thereof; a competent veterinary surgeon, (graduate of the Royal College of Edinburgh, Scotland) having constant control and supervision of the animals, together with a competent keeper and breaker.

Ladies going abroad, or to the mountains or sea shore, can send their pets to the club, and be assured of kind treatment furnished them.

Gentlemen sportsmen, in cities especially, where their dogs have little opportunity for air, exercise, and earth, can be assured of all these advantages for their animals.

No bull dogs or savage dogs of any kind received under any circumstances.

The club will keep the best of breeding stock of both setters and pointers, and will supply a limited number of broken and unbroken young dogs and puppies.

The members of the club are, without exception, practical sportsmen and owners of sporting dogs, and personally interested in all matters tending to advance the material interests of legitimate sportsmanship and the breeding and care of dogs.

The club is not established as a speculation, or as a business for the members of the club or any one of them, each and all only desiring that it may be made self-supporting and pay a reasonable return upon the sum invested.

Charges will be regulated by this measure only. The club guarantee all reasonable care and oversight, but will not be responsible for loss or damage by accident or disease.

Terms—Board and care, four dollars per month.

Hospital charges, according to case and treatment required.

Breaking charges regulated according to method of breaking desired, and amount of time and labor required by each individual animal.

Communications should be addressed to

WM. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary,
Springfield, Mass.

WHY RETRIEVING DOES NOT DESTROY SCENTING.—Zanesville, O.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—I have been looking over some of the back numbers of your most interesting paper, of retrieving injuring the sense of smell. If you have room in your paper I will try and explain why retrieving does not injure the nose. In the first place, some dogs are taught to carry their birds by the head, but most dogs hold them as they please, catching the bird up in its mouth looking as though he was going to make a meal of it right there, but at the same time hardly making any impression on its feathers. A bird carried in this manner is back beyond the end of the dog's nose at the least one inch, and is coming toward you at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour. I will here call attention to sportsmen who are in the habit of smoking; say, for instance, you are seated in a buggy behind a pair of good horses, off for a day amongst the quails; with cigar in mouth, and dog at your feet, you are the happiest man on the road—unless some other man is just ahead of you in the same fix. Your cigar keeps getting shorter and shorter until it is directly under the end of your nose; but you are going at a brisk trot, the tobacco smoke is carried by the breeze straight back, and not one particle of the smoke enters the nose. A cigar could be held in the mouth without once smelling the fumes as long as the buggy is in motion. The same way with a dog in retrieving; a bird is shot, we will say, about thirty yards from you or dog; the dog is sent out to retrieve, he picks up the dead bird, starts toward you on the run, causing the air to fan his face, and keeping the scent from the bird back beyond the end of his nose, making it impossible for him to smell the bird which is in his mouth while in motion. This can be easily tested by saturating a ball, made of rags, with warm water; throw it out in the cold air, have your dog by your side, make him retrieve it and then watch closely and seen how much of that vapor, rising from the ball, will enter the dog's nostrils while he is coming toward you. Not one particle. The motion of the dog through the air will cause the vapor to fly straight back over his shoulder, leaving his nose bare and exposed to any other odor that may be in the vicinity.

Thus it is not so wonderful that a pointer or setter can come to a stand with a dead bird in his mouth. Let some of the sportsmen who are of the same opinion as Ellen Alice try the above plan and be convinced.

PLOW BOY.

BARNEY.—By the White Star steamer Republic, Mr. W. B. Shattuc, general passenger and general ticket agent of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, Cincinnati, received from the kennel of J. S. Skidmore, Nantwich, England, the celebrated Irish water spaniel Barney. We have not seen Barney, but the following from Mr. Skidmore, who declares Barney to be the best dog he has sent to America, will give a good idea of him: "Barney is 22 inches high, about 55 pounds weight, upstanding, without appearing leggy. Legs straight, and very heavy feathered both fore and aft. Coat very good; ears well shaped, hung low and well fringed, but not now at their full length, though very much longer than most specimens. They are now about twenty-four inches long. His top-knot is simply perfection, being the largest and best shaped I ever saw on a dog of the breed. His face is perfectly smooth and of good length. His tail is well set on, well carried, and good in every way. In fact this is the dog that no mortal man can find fault with."

The following is his pedigree: By Skidmore's Shamrock, out of Skidmore's Shannon. Shamrock by champion Doctor, out of Beaver. Shannon by young Doctor, out of Bridget. Barney has won the following prizes:

1st Birmingham, 1875.
2d Stoke, 1877, mixed spaniel class.
2d Crystal Palace, 1878, mixed spaniel class.
2d North Shropshire.
2d Crewl, 1878.
1st Bristol, 1878
1st Birmingham, 1878, and cup as being the best spaniel in the 12 classes in the show.
1st Alexandra Palace.

At Crystal Palace Barney was beaten by Limerick, but beat Patsey and and others; at Birmingham, however, he easily turned the tables on Limerick, and has beaten all the cracks, Wallace, Sailor, etc.

RETRIEVING AT FIELD TRIALS.—Evansville, Wis.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—There is one point in the matter of retrieving at field trials that has not, so far as I have noticed, been touched upon in any of the able articles on this subject published in your valuable paper. It is, briefly stated, this: By retrieving his last bird the dog may get full for retrieving, and yet not be subjected to the contamination and temptation which the opponents of retrieving charge to its account. This being the case, owners of non-retrieving dogs cannot be expected to enter them in trials; whereas, if the retrievers were compelled to retrieve all of their birds, thereby exposing them fully to the pernicious influences sain to attend retrieving, the anti-retrieving school could not object to competing; for, measured by their own rule, the chances would be in their favor. I, for one, would like to see the matter fully tested and forever set at rest, but as long as the present field trial rules are in force, there will exist honest differences of opinion. I wish, merely, to call attention to the matter, leaving it for abler writers to suggest the remedy, should it appear necessary.

BLUE BILL.

DOG STOLEN.—Topeka, Kansas.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—I think that all the sportsmen in the United States should organize into a vigilance committee for protection against dog thieves, for they are numerous. I desire the aid of all who read this notice to assist Mr. Waddell and myself in finding a black and white pointer bitch that slipped her collar and strayed from our kennel on March 28, 1879. We are very desirous of recovering her, from the fact that she was in whelp, and being a daughter of Waddell's old Black Phil, is doubly valuable to us. We have advertised in all the papers in the city, and as yet have heard nothing of her. She is large size, about four years old, has a notch cut in the tip of each ear by which she may be known. We will pay $10 for her delivery and all the expenses, such as expressage, etc., in getting her to us. She may have been picked up by some parties traveling West, and that being the case she might be noticed by parties in some of the western towns through which she may have been taken. Any information as to her whereabouts will be very thankfully received.

W. T. IRWIN.

REMEDY FOR DISTEMPER.—Walla Walla, W. T.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Among the many remedies for distemper in dogs, that I have read in your paper, I have not seen the following: Take of arsenic 6 grains, divided into three doses, *i. e.*, 1 grain, 2 grains, 3 grains. As soon as it is settled that the dog has the distemper, give him, at night, the one grain dose and tie him up from water until morning. The next night give the two grain dose and tie up until morning. Give nothing the third day. On the evening of the fourth day give the three grain dose and tie up the dog till morning.

I have tried this on several dogs and met with more success than disaster. This mode of treatment was learned of an old trap shooter and dog fancier here who has never been able to explain why the third dose was given on the fourth day. I once cured a two-months-old pup shepherd with two doses of arsenic, and now have a fine setter, one year old, that I cured of a severe attack when he was three months old.

P. B. J.

ANOTHER VALUABLE IMPORTATION.—Mr. Clarence K. Drane, of Frankfort, Ky., has purchased from Mr. Llewellin the Llewellin setter dog Lofty. Lofty is a beautiful lemon and white with black nose and eyes, and is by champion Prince, the sire of Druid, out of Leda, sister to Leicester and Lincoln. His head is much like Adams' Rock, and his body is difficult to find fault with. He will, therefore, be a dangerous dog for our cracks to meet on the bench. At the Leeds dog show, where Armstrong, the noted English breeder judged, he was awarded the cup for the best setter or pointer, beating among others Mr. Llewellin's champions Remus, Princess and Puzzle. He is as good in the field as he is handsome. The price paid for him is £100 in Mr. Llewellin's kennel, which, of course, does not include freight here. We can assert this to be the price paid as we bought the dog for Mr. Drane. We think Mr. Drane is to be congratulated on his purchase, as had it been known that Mr. Llewellin would sell Lofty he would have been bought by other parties long ago.

BREEDING FOR SEX.—Little Rock, Ark.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—I read an article in your valuable paper last fall in regard to breeding dogs for sex, in which it was said that if a bitch visited a dog only in the early part of the heat, most of the pups would be bitches, and that if she visited the dog only in the latter part of the heat, most of the pups would be dogs. As my setter bitch came in heat shortly after, I concluded to test the matter. Just as she was coming in heat I locked her up, and the fourth day after she ceased bleeding, which was the thirteenth day of the heat, she visited Chester. She also visited him the next day, after which I kept her confined eleven more days, away from all other dogs, until she was entirely out of heat, and the result is that on the 6th inst., she whelped eleven healthy pups, of which nine are dogs. Now isn't that remarkable?

M.

[Yes; but we have no faith in it. We have tried it repeatedly, and found it oftener failed.—ED.]

THE ST. LOUIS CLUB THANKED.—Terre Haute, Ind.—*Editor Chicago Field*.—It appears as yet none of our brother sportsmen have seen fit to thank the St. Louis Kennel Club for their very great undertaking, to say nothing of the expense and risk they have been obliged to make in endeavoring to better our stock of the tried and true friend, the pointer, by their recent importations, as well as the previous purchase of that noble specimen of the breed, Bow. Here's a grateful hand to Messrs. Turner, Sterling, Whitford, Lucas, Munson, and the rest. May their shadows never grow less. Also another hand for A. C. Waddell and the Topeka Kennel. Come over and see some little Bows in this vicinity work next fall.

OUR FRITZ.

GALY'S QUEEN.—Indianapolis, Ind.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—I notice an advertisement in your issue of April 12, signed by Mr. M. H. Galey, claiming Queen to be a *Rake—Fannie*. This is no doubt an unintentional mis-statement, as Queen is by Rake out of my native bitch *Nellie*.

D. C. BERGUNDTHAL.

Sales.

FOLLY.—Topeka, Kan.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—We have just received through Mr. Stoddard (Dayton, Ohio) the lemon and white—with lemon cheeks—pointer bitch Folly, bred by A. A. Thomas (Dayton, Ohio), whelped December 25, 1877, out of his lemon and white Pride, by our champion Sleaford. Pride is by Gen. Prinn, he out of a daughter of Hamlet's, out of Lort's Dessy—sister to Rap and Nina—by Hamlet. Sleaford is out of Nina, Nina by Hamlet, by McGregor, he out of Blanche—Blanche's sire, Bob and dam Mona, both by Hamlet; thus it will be seen that Folly strains five times to old Hamlet. Folly will be bred to Bow or Faust to combine the Hamlet or Whitehouse blood with old Bang or Drake. If to Faust we get Sefton blood, also if to Bow, then we get another strain of Hamlet. I trust that all who breed pointers will study to improve them.

W. T. IRWIN.

HOLABIRD KENNEL DRAFTS.—Mr. W. H. Holabird has sold a red and white champion Joe Jr.—Blue Daisy II dog puppy to Mr. J. A. Hammon, Blair, Neb.; also a lemon and white Bronte—Dora bitch puppy to same party; also one black champion Joe Jr.—Blue Daisy II. bitch puppy to Mr. J. C. Foster, Higby, Ohio; and one lemon and white Bronte—Dora dog puppy to Com. Eastman, U. S. N.

TOPEKA KENNEL DRAFTS.—The Topeka Kennel has sold the four whelps by Sleaford, out of their large liver-colored pointer bitch Lady, whelped Feb. 1st, to the following parties: One to Mr. W. Wells, Sioux City, Iowa; one to Mr. John Bolus, Wooster, O.; one to Mr. Copeland, Topeka, Kan.; one to Mr. Allie, Cimmaron, Kan.

SHAMROCK—MINX LITTER.—The Topeka Kennel has sold the Shamrock—Minx litteras follows: To Mr. B. W. Mason a black with white markings bitch; to Mr. Jones a black and tan dog puppy, and a dark red bitch puppy; to Mr. Mason a pair of dark red puppies; to Mr. Bellingless a dark red dog with white markings.

DON—DOTS.—Dr. M. V. B. Saunders has sold to J. W. Saunders, of Detroit, Mich., two liver and white pups, Grit and Gertie, by his Don, out of Dot, whelped Feb. 22, 1879. Also a liver and white dog pup to Mr. Fred Whitney, of Detroit, Mich.

BIDDY.—Mr. J. Holdren, Ellsworth, Ill., has imported from the kennels of J. S. Skidmore, Nantwitch, England, the Irish water spaniel bitch Biddy, by Patsy, out of Bridget, with which Mr. Holdren is well pleased.

DOXIE AND SWEEPSTAKES.—Mr. W. H. Hollabird has sold the lemon and white Bronte—Dora setter puppy Doxie, and the red and white Joe Jr.—Blue Daisy II. setter puppy, Sweepstakes to Mr. J. A. Hammon, Blair, Neb.

LILLY II.—Mr. John G. Hazlitt's red Irish setter bitch Lilly II. (Bancroft's Lilly—champion Palmerston), whelped, April 8, 12—5 dogs and 7 bitches—by imported Grinsa (Morris' Rufus—Twigg's Kate).

ROSE.—The Aldine Kennel Club sold to Mr. C. DuBois Wagstaff of the Westminster Kennel Club, the red Irish setter bitch Rose by Ranger—Rose; H.C., at New York show.

GEN. MCCLELLAN.—Dr. N. D. Hatheway has sold to Mr. N. Hatheway, Jr., Fall River, Mass., the black and white ticked dog puppy General McClellan (Dash III.—Opal).

A VISCOUNT—DOLLY.—The Topeka Kennel has bought of R. M. Lindsay, a lemon and white Viscount—Dolly bitch puppy, whelped Aug. 20, 1878.

RHOEBE II.—The Lawrence Kennel has sold to Mr. John A. Loaring, Boston, Mass., the Field Trial setter bitch Rhoebe II. (Belton—Dimple).

SWEET FLAG.—Mr. J. D. Brown has sold to Mr. W. W. Parsons, Burlington, Ia., his Irish water spaniel bitch Sweet Flag (Bob—Lottie).

LADY GORDON, ETC.—The Aldine Kennel Club has sold Lady Gordon, Don John, and Donna Mary.

ELCHO II.—The St. Louis Kennel Club have sold Elcho II. to Mr. S. W. Paul, of St. Louis.

Names Claimed.

CHESS.—Dr. M. V. B. Saunders, Detroit, Mich., claims the name of Chess for his liver and white ticked bitch pup, whelped June 13, 1878, by Golden's Dash, out of his Dot. He also claims the names of Grouse and Grit for two liver and white dogs, and Snow Ball for one pure white dog, and Grace and Gertie for two bitch pups, liver and white, by his Don out of his Dot, whelped Feb. 22d, 1879.

BLACK BRIER.—Flatbush, L. I.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—I claim the name of Black Brier for my white and black setter pup, out of Connelley's Black Bess, by my Old Black Ned, whelped April 6th, 1879.

BLACK NED.

BOW BELLS AND BLUE DAN.—Dr. N. D. Hatheway, Middleboro, Mass., claims the names Bow Bells and Blue Dan for white, black and ticked bitch and dog puppies by Dash III.—Opal, whelped March 1, 1879.

QUEEN HAMLET.—Mr. T. Donoghue, LaSalle, Ill., claims the name Queen Hamlet for white with lemon ears pointer puppy, by Sleaford, out of Waddell's Fan, whelped Jan. 8, 1879.

GEN. MCCLELLAN.—Mr. N. Hatheway Jr., Fall River, Mass., claims name Gen. McClellan for black and white ticked dog puppy by Dash III—Opal, whelped March 1, 1879.

HYACINTH.—Mr. F. A. Boutele, Mechanicsville, N. Y., claims name Hyacinth for red Irish setter bitch puppy by champion Rory O'More out of Jennie, whelped Feb. 5, 1879.

STELLA.—Mr. Alfred Jenkins, Jr., Baltimore, Md., in defference to a prior claim, claims the name Stella instead of Eilleen for Derg—Kathleen red Irish setter puppy.

SIGMA.—Mr. H. S. Magraw, Colora, Md., claims the name Sigma for lemon and white pointer bitch puppy, by Sefton (Sensation—Lilly), out of Kate Rogers (Flake—Heart).

DOLLY VARDEN.—The Topeka Kennel claims the name Dolly Varden for lemon and white bitch puppy by Viscount, out of imp. Dolly, whelped Aug. 20, 1878.

CLARET.—Mr. P. Z Colsson, Mobile, Ala., requests Mr. Hobaugh to claim some other name than Claret for his puppy, as he has a prior claim on the name.

SALO.—Dr. George Watt, Xenia, Ohio, claims name Salo for cocker spaniel bitch whelped May 10, 1878, by Webster's Ned out of Topsy.

KONN.—The claimer of the name of Konu in our issue April 5th, should have been printed H.C., instead of Mann.

TROY, NOT TRAY.—Mr J. S. White, McKinney, Texas, reports his puppy's name is Troy, not Tray, as given by us.

Visits.

STRATHROY BELLE—RAKE.—Mr. L. A. Swearingen's setter bitch Strathroy Belle to Bergundthal's Rake.

JESSIE—BRUSSELLS.—The Topeka Kennel's red Irish setter bitch Jessie to their Llewellin setter Brussells.

NORA—BOB.—Mr. E. B. Hall's Nora (Sinbad—Liffey) to Mr. J. H. Whitman's Irish water spaniel Bob.

RED RIVAL—DERG.—Aldine Kennel Club's champion Red Rival to Baltimore Kennel Club's Derg.

MALTA—BRUSSELLS.—Mr. E. F. Haberline's setter bitch Malta (Rob Roy—Nelly) to Brussells.

KATE II.—JOE JR.—Mr. G. W. Campbell's Kate II. (dam of Tom III.) to champion Joe Jr.

LELA—PALMERSTON JR.—Mr. A. K. Delaney's red Irish setter bitch Lela to Palmerston Jr.

NELL—BOB.—Mr. Gardner's imported Irish water spaniel Nell to Whitman's Bob.

FANNY—CARLO.—Mr. J. H. Whitman's cocker spaniel bitch Fanny to his Carlo.

QUEEN MAB—DRUID.—Mr. Arnold Burges' champion Queen Mab to his Druid.

PEERESS—THUNDER.—Mr. J. J. Snellenberg's pure Laverack Peeress to Thunder.

FLY—DRAKE.—Mr. G. H. Hitchcock's setter bitch Fly to champion Drake.

RUBY—BOB.—Mr. E. Gregg's red Irish setter bitch Ruby to champion Bob.

JUDY—BOB.—Mr. Zimmerman's Judy (Rufus II.—Shell) to champion Bob.

ROSE—LEICESTER.—Mr. J. N. Dodge's Rose to champion Leicester.

CULZEAN—DASH III.—Baltimore Kennel Club's Culzean to Dash III.

FLORA—DRAKE.—Mr. H. Messinger's Flora to Bergundthal's Rake.

BELLE—DRUID.—Mr. John S. Riddle's Belle to Druid.

Whelps.

WRAG.—Mr. N. T. Parker's Gordon setter bitch Wrag (Pat—Kenney's Fan) whelped April 6, 10—6 dogs and 4 bitches—by Dr. S. Fleet Spier's Romeo (Gypsum—Daisy).

ROSE.—Mr. W. A. Greene's pointer bitch Rose (Don—Flora) whelped 7—3 dogs and 4 bitches, by Rattler (Ranger—Dolly); all liver or liver and white.

BLIX.—Mr. T. P. Cantwell's black pointer bitch Blix (Pete—Nellie) whelped April 10, 10—all black, with white blaze on cheek—by Yankee.

Jaunty.—St. Louis Kennel Club's imported pointer bitch Jaunty whelped April 15, 7—3 dogs and 4 bitches—by Tory; all liver and white.

DOT.—Dr. M. V. B. Saunders' pointer bitch Dot whelped, Feb. 22d, 10—5 dogs and 5 bitches (by his Don); one dog pup pure white.

WALDINA.—Mr. Gustav Sanders' Waldina whelped, April 6, a litter to imported Waldman.

Amusements.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.—The Author's Carnival is being held daily at this building. It is a clever and gorgeous show, in behalf of certain charitable institutions, and is worthy both as a spectacle and for its object.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Booth has been drawing crowded houses during the whole week. There is no necessity for us to dilate on his merits. Our advice is, take every opportunity of seeing him act. He continues next week.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.—Miss Clara Morris is drawing good houses in "Article 47," and "Miss Multon," and other roles in which she has made her name honored as an actress.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.—Messrs. Robson and Crane as the two Dromios in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," are "too awfully amusing," as we heard a young lady remark. And they have hardly succeeded better in any play they have undertaken. Crowded huses attest the public appreciation of their rendition of their parts. Monday, April 28, will find Maggie Mitchell holding the boards.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. Chas. Thornton in "Simon Kenton," with a very good variety, are filling the seats of this first-class variety house.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.—Hugh Fay's company in the "Flat-Boat Pinafore" gives considerable amusement.

Chicago Field.

The American Sportsman's Journal.

Published by the Chicago Field Publishing Co.

Four dollars a year; two dollars for six months; one dollar for three months; strictly in advance.

Money should be sent by Postal Order, Draft on Chicago, or by Registered Letter.

The Trade supplied by the Western News Co.

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith, and all Communications, upon any subject, or for any department, must be addressed

N. ROWE,

Editor and Manager Chicago Field,

155 & 157 *Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.*

NEW YORK OFFICE:—No. 33 Park Row, New York city.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1879.

THE NEW YORK SHOW.

The Westminster Kennel Club's show, notwithstanding the efforts of the *Forest and Stream* to make it appear a great success, was, excepting, in the number of dogs, anything but a success.

We have no desire to detract from any laurels to which the Westminster Club is entitled; on the contrary, it would afford us far more pleasure to praise than to condemn them; but the best interests of all parties, the breeders and owners of dogs and the future success of shows, compelled us to take the position we did. We regret this, for we recognize the fact that in no city can a bench show be held where a larger and better lot of dogs can be brought together, and a larger audience, and consequently more substantial remuneration secured than in New York. Moreover for the majority of the members of the Westminster Kennel Club we personally have a great regard. The social status of the club and their integrity and responsibility are beyond question. The large population of New York and of the cities and villages within a night's journey of it is sufficient to draw a large and paying number of visitors. They therefore have it in their power to hold the most successful bench show of any club in America. This was practically demonstrated at the first show of 1877. In the quality of the dogs, the attendance and the revenue, it has never been equalled by any other show before or since. Instead of their shows of 1878 and 1879 deteriorating they should have improved as bench shows, have been each year since becoming more popular; and business of every kind having improved money has become more plentiful. Surely there must be some reason for this decay of their shows.

We think the cause of failure is not difficult to find. Listening to unwise counsels the club has placed itself in antagonism to the large majority of the sportsmen of the country, and instead of being willing to concede to the wishes of those from whom its attractions came, it has attempted to control, and where it could not control it has defied. The respectability of the club has been its greatest misfortune, as it has caused it to suppose it could dictate and control its patrons. Simply because it was the Westminster Kennel Club it could do anything By this time we think it must see the fallacy of such a course.

Last year the hint was very strongly thrown out that the dogs used in field sports were not wanted. One of its members did not hesitate to assert that one Yorkshire terrier was worth more to draw a paying crowd than a dozen pointers and setters; indeed, the latter were a detriment, for the former drew the elite of New York society, which were kept away by the "doggy" talk of the owners of sporting dogs, which was to be heard everywhere in the show. The club, therefore, did not want them.

Newspaper influences then controlled the club. This year we find the same newspaper influences at work to place the club in direct antagonism to the principal breeders and owners of dogs, both East and West, who kept away from the show. In both instances the result was inferior dogs, a deficient treasury compared with 1877, and this year more dissatisfied exhibitors than last year.

Last week, we published the comments of our special reporter. We have it from two gentlemen who were present that his statements are correct. From different parties we received personal letters, before his report was in print, making similar statements. One gentleman, an impartial man, and a capital judge of dogs, wrote: "Am just back from the New York show. It was ragged and uneven in judgment as it was in animals." From the *Turf, Field and Farm* and the *New York Sportsman* we give extracts showing that our reporter's statements are not exagerated. We also publish in this issue a protest from well known gentlemen. And by the way, the point is well taken by Mr. Mercilliott and those who endorse his sentiments on judging. This protest from exhibitors will not fall dead on the public ear, for it is based on common sense and backed by logic. Notwithstanding the *Forest and Stream* "has no patience" with those who differ from the judging, this protest of men well known and respected, and known to possess more knowledge of the subject than their critic, will have its weight. Exhibitors cannot be treated with indifference and dismissed with the contemptuous appelation of "habitual grumblers." Exhibitors pay their money and are not mere automatons to move at the will and dictation of others, but are supposed to have some rights, and being men of judgment and knowledge, they are entitled to consideration.

The *Forest and Stream* was so anxious to have it appear that the entries exceeded those of previous shows, that it reduced even those of the Westminster Club shows of 1877 and 1878, as well as of Boston, Baltimore, and St. Louis. New York, 1878, it gives as 824 entries, whereas the number was 1,002; 1877 it gives as 877, whereas they numbered 1,191; Boston, 1878, it states to be 674, when they were 809; Baltimore, 1877, it gives as 243, instead of 404; Baltimore, 1878, 365 instead of 505, and St. Louis, 1878, 469 when they numbered 906. All this to make the number this year, 953, appear so far ahead of any previous show as to give color to the false assertion that this large number of entries demonstrated the popularity of its judge. The trickery is as contemptible as the assertion is falacious. The real reasons for the number of entries are, first that a very large number thought the best dogs would remain away and the opportunity would be good to win a prize which they could not otherwise win, which is proved by the very inferior quality of the majority of the dogs; and another reason is that Mr. George Colburn, whose name carries immense weight with the sportsmen of the East where he is well known, was accepted as a guarantee that the awards would be honestly made. It was the name of Mr. George Colburn which brought out the quality of dogs which saved the show from utter insignificance as far as the sporting classes are concerned. But, notwithstanding the great strength Mr. Colburn's name was to the show, he could not, with the counteracting influences he had to contend against, draw out a large number of the best dogs. A glance at the entries of the Philadelphia show will demonstrate to the *Forest and Stream* and the Westminster Kennel Club that we are right, and if they will wait until the Boston show they will find us again corroborated. These shows have dogs which the Westminster Kennel Club could not get.

Another reason, too, we find for the number of dogs is that each exhibitor was given a season ticket. Many, no doubt, thought as did an exhibitor who wrote us his reason for entering a dog: "My dog can't win, but as it costs only two dollars to enter him, and every time you go into the show it costs fifty cents, it is cheaper to enter a dog and get a season ticket than to pay fifty cents every time I go in."

The *Forest and Stream* gives us a conundrum in its figures of the attendance and the financial success of the show. It tells us that the receipts exceeded $13,000 and that the attendance was 20,000. Now, as the admission was fifty cents, will it tell us how it got $13 000 out of 20,000 people; and of this 20,000 must be remembered there were several dead heads.

Taken all in all, viewed calmly and in its true light, the Westminster Kennel Club show of 1879, to use Mr. Mercilliott's words, was particularly conspicuous for "being like a cow's tail having a downward tendency."

The *Turf, Field and Farm* says:

"The number of dogs is large, but the quality is below mediocrity. In the setter classes it looks as if heaven and earth had been moved to secure a large number of entries without regard to looks. As a consequence, some of the veriest brutes that ever were seen grace the benches. In the large pointer class, which numbered twenty-nine entries, a half-dozen were all that there were worthy of being examined. Why the judges should have occupied hours of time in coming to a decision, where the brutes so outnumbered the dogs, is past our comprehension.

"In the attendance the show is a failure. We were more than surprised at the paucity of visitors. At the time of the pointer judging, and of the champion setter class, the number around the judging ring was less than a couple of hundreds. In the other part of the immense building there were probably three hundred more. If we deduct from this the number of lackeys employed, and the owners of the dogs entered, who, as was right, received free tickets, we can easily see the amount of the pecuniary return the club was getting. Wednesday, the second day, the attendance was better, being probably 1,500. The first exhibition of the club attracted a large crowd of spectators. The enthusiasm was at fever heat. Like all fevers, it ran its course, and the patient afterward suffers from lassitude and weakness. At the first opening the owners of sporting dogs came to the front, and each and all lent a helping hand. The gun men had large cases of fine goods. The makers of sportsmen's specialties were lavish in the display of their particular articles. Oil paintings of sporting scenes hung here and there, lending additional charm to the scene. At night the glow of gas, the sparkling of diamonds, the metallic gleam of nickel and silver plate from the gun cases, the throng of well-dressed men and women, together made a scene long to be rememembered. Alas! what a change!

It speaks but little for the management that such failure has followed so fast upon such great success. In the quality of dogs shown the inferiority of the present exhibition is patent to all. The absence of two of the most noted kennels of the country is a matter of much comment. Mr. Charles A. Raymond, the first champion of the Laverack blood, and Theodore Morford, equally as celebrated for his native stock, are conspicuous by the absence of their dogs. The best known kennels of this section without an entry! Conversing as we did, with many of the old sportsmen of this vicinity, these sentiments were freely passed from one to another: "Worse and worse every season. I thought, Mr. Field Editor, that you informed us that bench shows were going to exercise an improvement in the breeding of dogs to beauty. Where is it? Please point it out? Do you like that fellow?" pointing to some brute who should have been hung for his ugliness. This fact appears to be appreciated by our people, for they evidence it by staying away from the show, and keeping their dollars in their pockets.

The *New York Sportsman* says:

"On the occasion of the New York bench show, held in 1877, the sportsmen of the country, far and near, gave it their unqualified support, and spared neither time nor trouble to help make it popular, but being snubbed and in a manner comparatively ignored, became, as a consequence, disgusted with bench shows in general, and condemned the whole concern as a mercenary scheme to put money in the purses of the originators. The show of 1878 followed, and there was a still further disaffection among true sportsmen, many of whom withheld their dogs from exhibition; and whatever the financial success, the show was a failure as far as concerns the true meaning of what a bench show should be. The present show, of course, has been better arranged, in some respects, than the preceding ones, as far as accessibility to the different classes is concerned; but there seemed to be a listless sort of feeling among sportsmen who visited the present show that was entirely unseen in the show of 1877; such is the effect of ignoring the just respect due to that class of citizens who yield to none in respectability and manliness. Many of the most enthusiastic exhibitors of native dogs in former shows have either entirely or partly withheld their stock in the present one."

We trust the experience of the last two years will not be lost on the Westminster Kennel Club, and that next year we shall see wiser counsels rule, and a better management, and consequently a more generous support from the sportsmen and breeders of dogs.

THE MIGRATORY QUAIL.

We have at different times mentioned the efforts being made to acclimate the migratory quail (*Coturnix vulgaris*). The following letter from the veteran sportsman, Col. F. G. Skinner, formerly the field editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm* will give our readers the information which they do not now possess of the bird, and prove interesting as well as instructive:

MY DEAR ROWE:—I learn from a recent number of your excellent journal that some of my fellow-townsmen of Baltimore contemplate the introduction and acclimation of the migratory quail into my dear old native state of Maryland. I am rejoiced to know it, for I am thoroughly convinced from my own knowledge of the bird and from the success of the partial experiment made within the last two or three years in one of the New England states, that no attempt at the acclimation of foreign game into this country will prove so certainly and speedily successful as this, and that when once introduced, there is no species of game, furred or feathered, which is as certain to increase and multiply, despite the rigors of Winter, the gun, the net, and the trap, as the quail.

And this importation is a timely one, for our own native "Bob White," so-called by Wilson, Audubon, Nuttall, and other eminent ornithologists, *Perdix*, and which you at the North will insist upon calling a quail, does not now, to my taste, afford as fine sport as formerly, or as the *coturnix*.

Older sportsmen than yourself will tell you that our bird has to a certain extent changed his habits, his instincts of self-preservation have become sharpened and more fully developed just in proportion to our improved methods of bringing him to bag; he no longer clings to the open space and makes short and straight flights as he did when I commenced shooting nearly fifty years ago; the little rascal has become cunning, and when a covey is flushed now, it makes for the nearest timber, where it frequently perches high above the quest of the best dogs, and where he is safe from the gun when discovered, for no sportsman with any degree of morality or self-respect can bring himself to assassinate a sitting bird.

I claim to know something of the quail, for I have studied his habits and shot him both in Europe and Africa, and I have eaten him with truffles and washed him down with the choicest vintages of Burgundy, in the best resturants in Paris; I have supped on him at Cairo, and impelled by a ravenous appetite, that best of all sauces, I have devoured him broiled in primitive style on the burning embers of dried camel's dung, on the borders of the Lybian Desert. My first experience with *coturnix* was in France, not far from Paris, where in a days shooting at partridges it is not at all uncommon to flush a covey or two of quail, but in the south of France, in Navarre and in Italy, they are found in vast multitudes, as numerous as the flights of blackbirds, which almost darken the air on the marshes of the Patuxent and Patapsco; they are there "packing," or congregating preparatory to their long migration flight across the Mediteranean Sea into far-off Africa. On their first coming to the coast on their southward passage, they are generally plump, in many cases very fat, juicy and succulent, and most delicious on the table, but then they are almost exclusively the prey of boys and pot hunters, being too numerous to tempt the skill of the veteran Nimrods. Quails, I am told, like wild fowls and other migratory birds, a few days before starting on their long journey, subject themselves to a sort of training purgation, which relieves them of their surplus fat and puts them in condition for the voyage.

The seasons at which the quail afford the best sport is when they are still in bevies and before they pack for migration, they will then lie well to the dog, and make lazy, short flights, and are in superb condition. When in Egypt, in 1870, I had the pleasure of witnessing the arrival of the quails on their annual migration from Europe. I was then staying at Ramleh, a charming village on the coast between Alexandria and Aboukir Bay, and about six miles from the city.

One morning about day break after taking my matutinal dip in the blue sea, I took a seat upon a fragment of an ancient Roman or Egyptian column, to watch the fishing fleet running out from the distant city with the picturesque lateen sails all filling out before a favorable wind, when my attention was called to the singular actions of a tall Bedouin, who stood like an antique statue with flowing garments fluttering in the breeze, on the very verge of the cliff, gazing intently out to sea; presently he suddenly faced about and cautiously raising a delapidated old fire arm about six feet in length, he took a long and deliberate aim at something, which for the life of me I could not make out, and pulled the trigger; at first there was a sputtering fiz and then a tremendous bang! which echoed and re-echoed by the ruined walls of Cæsar's camp not far off, was loud enough to awaken all the buried dynasties of ancient Egypt; he laid down his gun and striding off some fifty paces he picked up a small bird. Presently the performance was repeated and precisely in the same way and with the same results. After four or five shots, I became exceedingly curious to know how the deuce it was the man continued to shoot birds which I could not see, and why he a poor Arab could afford to expend so much ammunition (which is very expensive in Egypt) on such small game. I walked up to the man and perceived for the first time that the birds he was shooting were quail; while I was handling his game he suddenly touched me on the shoulder and pointed out to sea, at first I saw nothing, presently, a minute black spot apparently no larger than a bluebottle fly appeared in the far distance, but it advanced so rapidly that it seemed to magnify and grow like a minute object gradually drawn within the focus of a lens; on reaching land it dropped as if dead among the stones of the desert, and from which I strained my sight in vain to distinguish it, but my tall friend again put up his long gun which after the usual prolonged fizzle at the touch hole went off and added another victim to his score. What struck me in all this was that the birds so decidedly gregarious as quails should not arrive in flocks, but singly, and by twos and threes, as bees do at the hive; and this they did at intervals of minutes through days and nights. For a few coppers I secured half a dozen birds for my breakfast, but they were out of condition and proved very poor eating.

I now commenced preparations for a regular shooting campaign, and to do this effectually, I availed myself of an invitation from my friend Tawil Effendi, the dragoman of the American consulate, to pass some days at his farm between Alexandria and Cairo. At the farm, having no dog, I found it hard work to wake up the birds in the tall lucerne, but I soon decided upon a plan which succeeded perfectly. I conscripted a couple of Arab boys, and placing them about forty yards apart, made them drag a half inch rope across the plots of lucerne, while taking a place in the center. I followed close behind taking sure to make the boys "drop to wing" to avoid accident, in this way I flushed many more birds than I could shoot, the country being as flat and as clear as a billiard table, and the brids flying straight. I never had better sport in my life.

Now my dear Mohawk, I have told you pretty much all I know about quails. If you will bring to bear the great influence which the CHICAGO FIELD so deservedly wields with the shooting men, you will induce the numerous clubs throughout the country to co-operate with the Baltimoreans in the importation of migratory quail, and thus create a public opinion which will nurse and protect the strangers until they become sufficiently numerous to escape the vicissitudes of our fickle climate, and all the efforts of the rascally poacher. Do this my dear fellow, and I promise you that at some day, by no means remote, two sportsmen will be seen at Lew Bowman's, on Fourth street, in the Paris of America, seated at a succulent dinner of naturalized migratory quail, and rich, rare and old Burgundy wine. The guests will be Doctor Rowe, editor of the CHICAGO FIELD, and the amphytrion his friend, the writer.

F. G. SKINNER.

DITTMAR POWDER.

As our readers are aware we have never recommended the Dittmar powder, for the reason that we have not regarded it safe. What opposition we have manifested to it has been from the purest of motives. Personally we have always recognized the advantages such a powder would necessarily possess over black powder, provided its use was not attended with danger. This fact we have never been satisfied of, and therefore we were never willing to risk the use of it ourselves; and that which we did not have confidence in sufficient to use ourselves we could not recommend our readers to use. Under such circumstances, and believing a journal should not be more venal in its advertising than in its editorial columns, we refused to accept the advertisement of the Dittmar powder.

But while closing our advertising columns to Mr. Dittmar we have afforded those who have used his powder, and have confidence in its safety, every opportunity of giving their evidence in its favor. We have been several times asked why we refused the advertisement, for which we would receive money and allow Mr. Dittmar the best advertising, gratuitous, through the letters, which have appeared in our columns. Our reply now, as then, is that so long as the letters came from parties we know to be in no way pecuniarily interested in the powder, nor willing to lend themselves to advertise it, we did not feel we could in justice refuse them insertion, but with the advertisement it was entirely different, for that we would be receiving money, and to insert an advertisement of that which we firmly believed dangerous, we considered not only dishonest but criminal.

But we have always held ourselves open to conviction, and so stated to Mr Squires editorially, a short time since. Mr. Dittmar proposes in the following letter to come to Chicago and submit his powder to the severest test in order to convince us that it is perfectly safe. We shall be most happy to witness the test and if Mr. Dittmar can convince us of its safety we are ready to say so. Mr. Dittmar can rest perfectly satisfied that his powder will receive that impartial and fair treatment which we mete out to all:

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—When I saw you last I agreed to submit my powder to the test of several sportsmen which you named some

time ago. Since that time I procured a cheap gun and submitted it to a great many trials, and it occurred to me that your judges might have only very nice, high-priced Damascus guns, which would stand anything; and, as you only wanted to be convinced of the safety of my powder I thought best to come to Chicago and give an exhibition with that cheap gun and show that my powder is safe and works well in every respect. The gun I refer to is a $35 gun, manufactured by W. H. Baker & Co., Syracuse, N. Y. I have submitted the same to every possible test with my powder, and I think no better gun can be made for that money, and I can recommend it very highly to your readers. I have used it now for over a fortnight with eight drachms of my C. powder and 1¼ and 2 oz. shot, No. 8 alternately, shooting every day, and besides the heavy loads, using common charges for testing pattern and penetration. The gun is a ten-bore, about 9½ pound weight, bored for 3¼ inch long shells, extension rib and rebounding locks; it gives an average pattern of 249 pellets, in a 19 inch circle of 40 yards with 4 drachms of my C. powder, and 1¼ oz. No. 8 shot very evenly distributed and splendid penetration, excelling in both pattern and penetration my costly guns. The action and barrels look the same after the severe test as in the beginning, and I shall continue to test it in that way until I come to Chicago, and I will use there the same gun in the same way and prove all what I claim for my powder. I shall also bring the pressure gauge used by the government to test the strain on the gun and make comparative trials with black powder in your presence and that of all prominent sportsmen of Chicago and vicinity. Hoping to be able then to convince you, as I have others, I remain,

Yours truly, CARL DITTMAR.

THE BOSTON SHOW.

The Massachusetts Kennel Club's show which is held May 6, 7, 8, and 9, promises in the quality of the dogs to be something extraordinary. The closing of the entries has been extended to April 28th; all mailed on that day will be in time.

As will be seen by the following letter from Mr. Teasdale-Buckell, Mr. Llewellin offers a prize to be known as the Llewellin medal. The club has accepted the generous offer of Mr. Llewellin, and will receive entries for it up to 12 o'clock noon, the first day of the show, May 6.

SOUTH ORMSBY HALL, ALFORD, April 7, 1879.

CHAS. LINCOLN, ESQ., Supt. Massachusetts Kennel Club show, Boston, Mass.—*Dear Sir:*—Mr. Llewellin has at my request, made at your instance, consented to give something for the best setter at several of your largest shows. I propose a silver collar to bear the words, "The Llewellin Medal," but will, before getting them made, hear your opinion as to the object and inscription. If you like the idea you can offer "The Llewellin Medal" for the first time at Boston show.

The conditions at Boston and wherever the prize is offered will be as follows:

Open to any setter of any breed or sex, who has won a first prize in All Aged Single Stake in America, or been winner of a first prize in a Brace Stake, or eighteen months old puppy stake of more than six entries. And to any setter, four out of six of whose parents and grand parents have won a first in a single stake in England or America, and to any setter whose sire and dam have both so won. And to any setter who has won a first and second prize in any stake at Shrewsbury or Vaynol or in the Field Trial Derby or Horseheath Stakes, or in the Champion Stakes or Brace Stakes, or Eighteen months old stakes at Memphis or Nashville. Yours truly, G. T. TEASDALE-BUCKELL.

PAROLE'S VICTORIES.—In addition to the Newmarket Handicap which was won by Parole on April 15, an account of which will be found in our horse department, he has added to his laurels by winning the City and Suburban Handicap at Epsom, on April 22. The report by cable announces that he took the lead and was never headed, winning with ease with 119 pounds up; this included a penalty of ten pounds for his first winning. Lord Roseberry's Riddotto, four years old, 96 pounds was second, and Lord Wilton's Cradle, six years, 96 pounds was third. There were 103 subscribers and 18 starters. Parole created such a favorable impression upon the minds of his backers since his Newmarket handicap victory that the final quotations of Tattersall's for the City and Suburban handicap was only three to one against him. The brown son of Leamington evidently is retaining his old form, and his victories have caused a decided sensation in racing circles. When the weights were announced some weeks since, we prophesied that Parole would in all probability score the victories he has achieved.

THE JEROME MARBLE PARTY.—The Jerome Marble Party in their palace car, City of Worscester, passed through Chicago on Wednesday last. The party consists of: Mr. Jerome Marble, wife and daughter, Miss Nellie Marble, Mr. S. A. Pratt and wife, Mr. Charles C. Houghton and daughter, Miss Nellie Houghton, and Mr. John Hathaway, all of Worcester; Mr. Frank McCullar, Mr. F. L. Cutting and wife, Miss Ella G. Cutting, Chester A. Graves and wife, Miss Emma Graves, and Mrs. M. E. Hall, all of Boston. They arrived at Omaha Friday morning and left on Saturday, intending to stop on the way at Cheyenne, Salt Lake, Virginia City, and other places between Omaha and San Fracisco. From San Francisco they will go to Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and other places in Southern California, and possibly to Arizona. On their return trip they will visit Denver and all the other places of importance in Colorado, which can be reached by railroad, and then to St. Louis.

THE MISSOURI STATE TOURNAMENT.—The annual meeting of the Missouri State Sportsmen's Association will be held in St. Louis, May 20, 21, 22 and 23, following immediately after the Louisville tournament, at which time there will be a large tournament in connection with the meeting, the prizes for which will be well worth competing for. The Missouri State Sportsmen's Association has not held a meeting for two years; but now the live men of the state have taken hold of it and propose making it the equal of any other association. It is important that every club in the state should have two or more representatives; for there is no reason why Missouri should not have a live State Sportsmen's Association. All it requires is a pull-together which we hope to see.

STOLEN.—Mr. George W. La Rue, of Springfield, Ohio, was a few nights ago the victim of two tramps. In the telegraph and ticket office of the C. C. C. & I. railroad at Moorefield Station, he had left over night his breech-loading shot gun and a breech-loading carbine, 45 calire, U. S. Springfield pattern, and that night the office was broken open and robbed and both shot gun and rifle were carried off. Mr. La Rue values both very highly, but especially the carbine, and is anxious to get them back. They have been probably sold for a small amount by the tramps, and anyone knowing of such sales will please communicate with Mr. La Rue.

THE STUD BOOK.—We have received a copy of the Kennel Register, or National American Kennel Club stud book. It reflects credit on the publishing committee and the printers. It is a book which no one interested in dogs can be without, as not only does it contain 1,416 pedigrees of the most noted pointers, setters, spaniels, retrievers and Chesapeake dogs, but also the list of winners at bench shows up to Baltimore, 1878, and field trials, with the scores made by the winning dogs to Nashville, 1877. As a book of record it is invaluable. The price is $2, and for sale by the secretary, John W. Munson, 315 Olive st., St. Louis.

BOGARDUS' GALLERY.—Capt. Bogardus' shooting gallery is crowded day and evening, and its success is exceeding the Captain's expectations. One of the objects of attraction is the blue rock pigeon stuffed, the last bird he killed at Brighton, England, in the $5,000 match, and which won him the match.

CAMARIDGE CITY TROTTING PARK.—The programme for a four days' trotting meeting to be held at Cambridge City, Indiana, on June 3, 4, 5, and 6, has been issued by the secretary. The premiums aggregate $2,400 and are divided as follows: Purse $200 for 3:30 class; $300 for 2:33 class; $250 for 2:50 class; $300 for 2:22 class; $300 for 2:29 class; pacing race purse $300; purse $250 for 2:50 class; and $500 for the "free-for-all." The money is divided into four parts each race; and entries thereto will close on May 24, with the secretary, Geo. W. Shults, Jr., Cambridge City, Ind.

TROTTING COLT STAKES.—The Kansas City fair and exposition offer two stakes for three-year-old colts and fillies, and four year-old colts and fillies $250, each divided into three monies, to be trotted during the Fall meeting of the exposition, on days to be named in the premium list. The conditions are, mile heats best two in three and open only to colts and fillies owned on May 31, 1879, in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska. Entries to close June 1, 1879, to be addressed to D. L. Hall, Kansas City, Mo.

SELF EXPELLED.—"There is one brute which we would ignominiously disqualify and expel from all future bench shows, and that is, the 'Dog in the Manger.' He is a pest of the vilest character.—*Forest and Stream.* We cheerfully second the proposition of the *Forest and Stream*, but we confess to being surprised that our cotemporary should advocate its own expulsion from bench shows. We did not give it credit for such frankness and proper appreciation of the opinion generally entertained of it.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF REVIEW.—Mr. Thos. J. Vail, secretary of the National Trotting Association, announces that an adjourned meeting of the Board of Review will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, at 7 o'clock p. m., on Monday, May 12. As the Board of Review is empowered to act in place of the full Board, with the same authority and jurisdiction, all communications intended for their consideration should be forwarded at once to the secretary, at Hartford, Conn.

MR. DEW.—Mr. Joseph H. Dew left for Europe in the Cunard steamer Bothnia, on Wednesday last, accompanied by Mr. Harry Bishop of Louisville, Ky. Mr. Dew will arrive too late for the National Pointer and Setter trials, which were to take place on the 22d, 23d and 24th insts. Had the date been decided earlier Mr. Dew would have left in time to see and report them. He will, however, be in ample time for the Field Trial Derby.

MR. SCHUYLER'S GUN.—Messrs. Parker Bros. have made for Mr. Schuyler, of Messrs. Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, New York, a very handsome No. 12 gun with two sets of barrels, one set being of Damascus and the other set of laminated steel, made by Parker Bros. The gun cost $400, and Mr. Schuyler, who was recently shooting with it in Missouri, expresses himself delighted with it.

THE TOURNAMENT.—The interest in the walking tournament to take place May 28 is manifested by the numerous applications for the conditions of the match, and the number who have signified their intention of competing.

SNIPE.—The warm weather of the last few days has made the snipe shooting good.

Game and Shooting.

Sportsmen's Fixtures for 1879.

Texas State Sportsmen's Association, Waco, May 7th.

Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association, Omaha, May 13.

Iowa State Sportsmen's Association, Marshalltown, May 20.

Illinois State Sportsmen's Association, Peoria, May 27.

Kansas State Sportsmen's Association, Salina, Oct. 14.

Massachusetts State Sportsmen's Association—at call of president.

New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, Rochester, ——.

Missouri State Sportsmen's Association, St. Louis, May 20, 21, 22 and 23.

Dr. Carver in England.

ALEXANDER SQUARE, SOUTH KENSINGTON,
LONDON, S. W., March 31, '79.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I promised my friends in the West that I would write to the CHICAGO FIELD and give them an account of all things I met with in England which I thought would interest the lovers of shooting. I have been in London nearly six weeks, which time I have employed almost entirely in sight-seeing and studying the peculiarities of the English people. Arriving at Liverpool, after being released from the custom-house officers, and ascending an incline to the street above, the first thing an American sees is a long line of the worst looking old cabs and broken-down horses that were ever looked upon by human beings, but thank heaven your ears are not greeted with wild yells of "This way to the Palmer House," or "Subscribe for the CHICAGO FIELD," nor are you snatched by the back of the neck, thrown into a carriage and hustled away. When you reach the level where the "cabs" and "hansoms" are standing, you are surprised at the stillness; naught but a distant, gentle murmur as of the running water greets your ears. This stillness was to me almost unbearable. I looked at the cab-drivers and observed the same quiet, placid countenance, so serene and full of innocence, all along the line, as I stood there starving—yes, I was starving, for you know a novice on the ocean will rush down into the cabin, eat a hearty breakfast, looking all the while so sweet and happy. In a moment how changed he is, as he rushes on deck and you hear a wild cry of "New York!" Your first impression is that we are back in New York as you ascend to the deck and look about for land, but none in sight, nothing but water, pitching, rolling and surging on every side like huge mountains, but as you gaze about the deck your eyes rest upon a lengthy figure hanging over the rail, a flock of sea gulls hovering over him, his breakfast floating on the waves; bereft of his sweet smile, his pale wan features and limp figure reminds you as you look upon him of a badly used up dish-rag. *I am a novice* and I was starving as I stood for the first time in the streets of Liverpool. I slapped a cabman on the back. Horrors, what had I done? Was he dead? No, but petrified, for he had been standing in the same place for the past thirteen hundred years, for Americans to his mind would not ride in anything but a hackney coach, or a "hansom!" Many of the readers of the CHICAGO FIELD have never seen a "hansom," so I will give as well as I can a description of it. It sets high upon two wheels not unlike a chaise, though more strongly built. At the back and high above the body is the driver's seat, some eight feet from the ground, from which elevated position "cabby" is enabled to look out for breakers ahead, and guide the one horse, the reins passing over the top of all. Seated comfortably within, the passenger has a clear view of all before him, and communicates his instructions to the driver by means of a small trap-door above his head. To a Western man as he gazed upon this "trap" it assumed the appearance of an old squaw with a papoose on her back, and really is not unlike a small country house on wheels with a man perched aloft. Entering a "cab" (a four-wheeler) we soon reached the Northwestern hotel at the railroad station of the same name, where we remained over night. Having registered my name, I went out into the street and leaned up against a post to take observations. Thousands of dirty street Arabs went plodding along. A little jackass, not three feet long, pulling a huge wagon, in which was seated a big beef-eater, with an expression on his face which reminded me of a familiar face I had often seen in New York pushing a goose quill in behalf of a sporting paper. Many young ladies passed by. Now I flatter myself I am a good judge of beauty, but I never in all my life saw girls step so far or slap their feet down with such determination as did those passing before me. I had forgotten that I was a sort of an attraction myself, and therefore as much a curiosity to this English community as they to me, my long hair and big hat contrasting strangely with the "upper rigging" of the multitude gathering around me. I saw a perfect beauty, sailing up the street, mouth and eyes wide open as she gazed with apparent astonishment at the tall stranger. As she neared me, her foot slipped and she fell. I stooped down and picked her up. The crowd pressed in upon me as I raised the fair one to her feet, but in an instant she had disappeared! Recovering from my confusion, I was impressed with the idea that a strange hand had been thrust into my pocket. Upon investigation, I discovered that my pocket-book had flown, and with it nearly one hundred dollars! Thus I was duped by their seemingly uncultured look and innocent ways, only to realize that human nature was much the same the world over. Since the above event I carry my money in my stockings.

The next morning we took the cars for London, 205 miles distant. Purchasing our tickets, we started down the platform, the guard leading the way. In this country the trains are divided into first, second and third class compartments, and you enter these at the side instead of at the end of the car as in America, each compartment being capable of holding comfortably about eight persons. From the time the train starts until it stops at a station, you are locked in by the guard. Imagine yourself locked up in one of these sections with a madman. We were soon upon our way, speeding along at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and at about one o'clock p. m. we reached London. Seating ourselves in a "hansom," we started for the "Charing Cross Hotel." Our ride through the city was full of interest, passing as we did time-marked buildings, hundreds of years old, and through streets thronged with thousands of people so different in appearance from our own pale-faced Americans, their short necks and hearty beef-eating looks causing you to ask, "Are they susceptible to the influence of the wily American?"

I stood gazing out of the window of the Charing Cross Hotel for nearly an hour contemplating the throng passing up and down the "Strand." How many times did I then and there wish myself back to the "states." Raising my eyes to the top of the opposite building I read in big black letters "American Exchange and Reading Rooms." I had heard of the American Exchange years ago, and my heart throbbed with delight as I read this sign, for it was almost like a glimpse of my native land. Seizing my hat I rushed down stairs and into the street. I had nearly reached the opposite side when my ears were greeted with the cry, "I say, Yank, whose your hatter?" Turning, I looked into a dizzy depth down a beef-eater's throat and discerned the plain imprint of *American beef*, and gazed upon a visage I had rather meet in broad daylight than after dark. There is no mistaking the fact that American beef will soon take possession of this little isle, and I assure you that whenever eaten the phlegmatic Englishman soon finds himself transformed into a perfect Yankee "hoodlum!" Those who live upon their own productions are quiet, unassuming gentlemen. I soon reached the gentleman's reading room of the American Exchange, and inquired for the proprietor. I had noticed as I entered, a long, thin shadow surmounted by a beaver hat, sitting behind a desk in a corner, and as I asked the question it uncoupled itself and raising up, came toward me. I imagined I could hear its bones rattle, as in a voice which sounded deep down in its boots, it said: "Henry F. Gillig & Co., are proprietors of these rooms, sir. Mr. Gillig is in America now, expect he is in San Francisco this moment; guess you came from that way, you look like a Western man. I am manager here, sir, my name is Robert C. M. Bowles. Can I be of any service to you?" There was no mistake this time, here was a Yankee sure, and I hugged him in my delight. It is not customary to ask a man what brought him to this country, for nine times out of ten he has been engaged in the banking business and has come over here to recover his health. After a few moments' coversation, Mr. Bowles produced a huge ledger nearly filled with American names. I made my X (cross), and he says: "A five pound note if you please." How could I refuse him? The American Exchange and Reading Rooms are a great boon to our countrymen visiting London. Here you can peruse full files kept up by every mail, of papers of every character from all parts of the United States; find every facility for receiving your mail and conducting your correspondence; and as the efficient manager, Mr. Bowles, proves to be a complete encyclopedia of all things pertaining to the welfare and convenience of the visitor to England or the continent, and is untiring in his efforts on behalf of his countrymen, at these reading rooms can be found at all times a trace of nearly every American visiting Europe.

After remaining at the Charing Cross Hotel for a few days I removed to South Kensington, a "tony" part of London, and commenced to keep house. In company with several others I one day visited the Tower of London. Here for the first time I saw the beginning of firearms. I will not attempt to describe these weapons, but would say to every lover of the gun visiting England, by all means visit the Tower. I have found my new home very enjoyable, for I soon learned to love the people whom I at first thought so very strange. A short time after my arrival in London I heard of a match at pigeons for a silver cup valued at 100 pounds, "*for the best shot in England*," not as an American sporting paper changed it to read: "to find a man competent to shoot with Bogardus." It was not intended for that purpose but was gotten up for what is termed here the publicans. The "swells" as the former term them, or, as the American would say, the high-toned shooters, would have nothing whatever to do with it. It was won by Mr. T. Brown, son of Mr. C. Brown, of Nunhead, who, in turn, was challenged by a Mr. Holledge, the second match taking place at Nunhead, March 29, and resulting in Mr. T. Brown retaining the cup.

I have visited nearly all the shooting clubs and have watched their shooting with a good deal of interest. There are two classes of shooters, the publicans or tradesmen, and the swells or higher class of English society. The swells are nearly all good shots, and what is gratifying to meet with among sportsmen, they are perfect gentlemen. The shooting is done from five ground traps, five yards apart, and at their meetings the shooters are handicapped according to ability, from twenty-three to thirty-one yards, use of both barrels; no gun larger than a

12-bore allowed. It is really a pleasure to watch their shooting, no challenging of guns or loads, no angry disputes. Everything works in harmony, for each gentleman seems to consider his honor at stake not to take any unfair advantage. The birds are what are here termed "blue rocks," and they are really rapid flyers and require lots of killing, and I am inclined to think if taken in the winter when strong and tough, they would puzzle many American shooters to tally such scores as they have made when visiting England in the summer, when these birds are more easily killed. In size they are about the same as our ordinary tame pigeon. Their tails are cut off and every thing done to make them fly as swiftly as possible. There is a class of betting men here who attend all meetings which take place daily. They do nothing else, and nearly every bird shot at will have from the value of twenty-five to three or four hundred dollars on it. The most successful shots kill their birds within four feet of the trap, and seldom beyond from six to ten yards.

I think this is undoubtedly the greatest shooting country in the world. When I first reached this city I published a challenge to shoot rifle or shot gun at glass balls. My reputation had preceded me, and the shooters here, one and all, declare that I have no rival in England. The result is I have turned my attention to exhibitions, as in America, and commence on Easter Monday, April 14th, at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, giving four exhibitions on that day and two each day thereafter for thirty days, closing May 17th Other engagements to follow. I am truly pleased with my reception here, and all I can say for the English people is that after you once understand them, they are the best people in the world.

I will write again when I have any thing which will be of interest to the readers of the CHICAGO FIELD.

W. N. F. CARVER.
Champion Rifle Shot of the World.

A CHANGE IN THE GAME LAW OF KANSAS.—Topeka, Kan.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The Kansas legislature adjourned some weeks past, but not before the House raised a breeze among the shooters throughout the state, by passing a law prohibiting shooting quails for five years; but, luckily, the senate had better judgment, and defeated it. It is better to have a time for shooting and a close season as well, for I am of the opinion that shou'd a law be enacted in this new state prohibiting shooting altogether that then more quails would be killed than now, for almost every person would shoot openly and at all times. It is impossible to enforce such a law in this state at present. It might have some check to shipping game out of the state, yet there can be no law made prohibiting the shipment of game from the state. There was, however, one change that many sportsmen were in favor of, and that was to make the open time from Nov. 1 to Feb. 1, instead of Oct 1 to Jan. 1, as it now is. We well know that there are many young birds not half grown on the first of October, and the shooting is generally very good in January, and does not interfere with their mating or breeding in the least.

There was one thing that the legislature did do for Topeka that called for the thankful feelings of all the people, and the cannon was brought out and several salutes fired and the people generally rejoiced, because an appropriation had been passed to complete the capitol building, thus fixing Topeka as the capital of the state for all time to come.

There was a gun club formed here last week. A report of its officers and committees, etc., will be furnished by the secretary. Duck shooting in this part has been very poor, although some bags of 30 to 40 have been made. The writer had one fair evening's sport, and in trying the same place twice afterwards made a complete failure. Mr Cockerell brought in 40 ducks this week; and Mr. Colwell about 75 snipe, 40 ducks and 12 geese.

TOPEKA.

ONE OF THE RIGHT SORT.—Gallatin, Mo.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The quails are nearly extinct in the Grand River Valley. The deep and continued snows of the past Winter were too much for them. What did not freeze or starve were trapped by the insatiate market hunters. I made a case here and stopped the sale of trapped birds, but this point was a mere drop in the ocean. It required too much backbone for most men to take the violators in hand and enforce the game law. The little case I instigated raised a great howl amongst the local game sellers, and some few withdrew their patronage from my business, whilst some of the pot-hunting and trapping farmers made threats of dire vengeance should they ever catch me on their lands, but the more intelligent grangers endorsed the act. Our laws are sadly deficient in some respects. In this state all officials are empowered to enforce the game law, but none of them do so. When a man once gets in office he begins to electioneer for a second term, and so winks at many things which a strict performance of duty demands of him. There should be a state game and fish commissioner with power to appoint deputies in each county, and these deputies should have full power to prosecute violators of the laws. Our sportsmen also should get a little above their selfishness and not be afraid to tell what they know upon a witness stand because of threats that they will not be allowed to hunt upon certain men's premises.

GRAND RIVER.

THE AUXILIARY RIFLE BARREL.—Columbus, O.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—I would like to call the attention of sportsmen through the columns of your valuable paper to the Shelton auxiliary rifle barrel, manufactured at New Haven, Conn. I have one of .44 calibre, which I have now used a year, and while in northern Michigan last Fall practically tested its true merits, and found in it more than was actually claimed for it. As to penetration it is all that is desired, being capable of drilling a bear through and through; is light to carry; easily handled, and as to accuracy, none need want better. I have competed several times with parties using the old-fashioned, and Smith & Wesson, rifles, and have carried off the "persimmons" every time. The object of this note is for the benefit of sportsmen, as to their pleasure, comfort, and interest. I give my experience with what I consider one of the most novel and practical additions to a sportsman's outfit that can be found.

FRANK N. BEEBE.

THE TOPEKA GUN CLUB.—Topeka, Kan.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—A new club has been organized at Topeka, Kan., under the title of The Topeka Gun Club. The membership numbers twenty-five, and the following officers have been elected: President, A. M. Callaham; vice-president, J. A. McLaughlin; secretary, A. C. Waddell; treasurer, R. H. C. Searle; executive committee, N. A. Baker, A. W. Copeland, W. T. Irwin. The first shoot takes place on the 24th of April, at glass balls and pigeons.

A. C. WADDELL.

TEXAS NOTES.—Ft. Worth, Texas.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The upland plovers are here on the prairies in good numbers. Two of us killed sixty-three yesterday, most of them single birds; had good sport. The ducks have all left here. "GAY."

REFULGENT FACES.—The kindling health asserts itself in the countenance of those, who after suffering for years with kidney or liver diseases, combined with constipation and pain from piles, are restored to health by taking Kidney-Wort. It removes all morbific secretions. Your druggist has it.—(Advt).

Natural History.

Letters on Ornithology.

BY DR. ELLIOTT COUES, U. S. A.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1876, by Marsh & Co., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington.

No. 19.—THE CURLEWS OF NORTH AMERICA.

A curlew, of whatever species, may be at once distinguished from any of its allies by the long slender bill, *curved downwards* and knobbed at the end. In one species the bill sometimes attains the enormous length of *nine* inches; in others it is only two or three inches long, but the shape is essentially the same. There is a great similarity in the species in coloration, so much so that, minor points aside, the size and proportions of the birds are the best specific marks. The general colors are shared to a great extent by the godwits, but these birds have the bill straight or even a little bent upward.

Four distinct species of curlews inhabit North America. Of these, three are widely dispersed and quite well-known. They are (1) the long-billed curlew; (2) the Hudsonian curlew; (3) the Esquimaux curlew. The fourth is a curious species long known from the islands of the Pacific, but only very lately ascertained to occur in this country, where it was found in Alaska. It differs from the rest in having the feathers of the belly tipped with long soft bristles. This is the *Numenius femoralis* of Titian Peale—a name probably anticipated by N. taitensis of Gmelin.

The other three better known species may be distinguished when adult, by the length of the bill alone, though there are also other characters of size and plumage. In the long-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris*, Wils., the bill measures from five to nine inches in length. The species next in size, the Hudsonian curlew, *Numenius hudsonicus*, Lath., has the bill about four inches long. In the smallest species, the Esquimaux curlew, *Numenius borealis*, Lath., this member is under three inches long.

Numenius longirostris, Wils.—Long-billed Curlew. — Unlike the other species of curlew the long-billed is perfectly at home in most parts of the United States, rearing its young even down to our southern border. Its northern range is restricted, apparently, by the region of the Saskatchewan, as intimated by Richardson, and the length of the British Provinces adjoining the United States. I was, however, assured of its occurrence in Labrador, though I did not see it myself. In New England it appears to be rather uncommon, according to all accounts, and I have found no record of its nesting in that quarter. I found it resident on the North Carolina coast, where it undoubtedly breeds. I also observed it breeding with godwits and Bartramian tattlers on the prairies of Minnesota, Dakota and Montana. In the last mentioned territory it is one of the most abundant of all the waders during the Summer. We see it everywhere on the broad plains, where its resounding cries strike the ear when its nesting places are invaded. Much further south again in New Mexico and Arizona, I have observed it through most of the Summer, so that doubtless it breeds in those regions. Dr. Woodhouse noticed large flocks in Texas and the Indian Territory, and, according to other authors, it nests in Kansas, Utah and other parts of the West.

It is by no means confined to the vicinity of the water, but, on the contrary, is often seen on extensive dry plains, where it feeds on various molluscs, insects, and berries, which it deftly secures with its extraordinary long bill. The length and curve of this member, measuring sometimes eight or nine inches in length, gives the bird a singular and unmistakable appearance, either in flight or when gathering its food. Its voice is sonorous and not at all musical. During the breeding season in particular, its harsh cries of alarm resound when the safety of its nest or young is threatened. In the Fall, when food is plenty, it becomes very fat, and affords delicate eating.

Dr. Newberry found the curlew quite abundant in the vicinity of San Francisco, and throughout the Sacramento Valley during the Autumn and Winter, though there were comparatively few in the Summer before the rainy season. "In our march," he adds, "through the Sacramento Valley and northward, we did not meet with it until we came down into the plains bordering Pitt river, above the upper canyon. Here we found them in immense numbers, and they formed a valuable addition to our bill of fare. This prairie is entirely covered with water during the wet season, as is proven by the myriads of aquatic shells (*Planorbis, Physa*, etc.) scattered over the ground in the grass, and as it does not dry up so completely as the other valleys, the curlews apparently pass the Summer there. Around the Klamath lakes and others of that group they were abundant in August, and we found them associated with the geese and other water-birds, which were congregated in countless numbers on the low lands bordering the Columbia, in October."

The eggs of the long-billed curlew are not often so pyriform as among the smaller waders, being in shape not unlike a hen's egg. Different specimens measure: 2.45 by 1.85; 2.60 by 1.80; 2.65 by 1.80; 2.70 by 1.90; 2.80 by 1.90. They are clay-colored, with more or less olivaceous in some instances, and in others decidedly buffy shade. The spotting is generally pretty uniformly distributed and of small pattern, though in many cases there is larger blotching and even massing about the great end. The color of the markings is sepia or umber, of different shades in the buffy-tinged specimens, rather tending to chocolate. The shell-markings are commonly numerous and evident. The eggs are laid at various dates through June and July, according to latitude; but there is also a difference independently of this. The eggs may be found anywhere over the prairie, not necessarily in the vicinity of water. Still, when about to lay, the birds commonly assemble in small communities, perhaps four or five pairs together, near some pool or slough, or at any rate in some of the low grassy depressions where the herbage is luxuriant. Alkaline flats are also a favorite resort. The young curlew issues from the egg clothed in whitish down, thickly blotched above with brownish-black, and with the bill straight, about an inch long. This member rapidly grows to a length of three or four inches, and becomes decurved. Up to the time when the bill is still no longer than that of *N. hudsonicus*, it may readily be distinguished from that species by the strong rufescence of the under parts, nearly clear of dark markings which occur in *N. hudsonicus*; by its rather larger size, even at an early age, and the usual evidences of immaturity in the texture of the plumage. *N. occidentalis* of Woodhouse is a bird apparently of this sort.

Numenius Hudsonicus, Lath.—Hudsonian Curlew.—This species is an inhabitant of the Western hemisphere at large where it replaces the whimbrel of the Old World. It is found in Greenland, but I have no record of its occurrence in the West Indies. It breeds in high latitudes only, is migratory through the United States, and Winters in the South as well as far beyond.

The Hudsonian appears to be much less abundant everywhere in the United States than either of the others, although generally distributed, and moving over much the same area as the Esquimaux Curlew I found it sparingly in Labrador, amid the countless thousands of *N. borealis* that throng those shores in August and September. According to all observers it is rare in New England, but more common on the New Jersey coast. It is included among the birds of Kansas, on Prof. Baird's authority, and I have found it in Montana. I am not at all familiar with its habits, concerning which very little has been recorded.

The eggs are always larger than those of *N. borealis*, but cannot be otherwise distinguished with certainty, for both show the great range of variation indicated in my description of the latter. The size is from 2.12 to 2.30 in length, by about 1.60 in width.

Numenius Borealis, (Forst.) Lath.—Esquimaux Curlew.—Like the last species, the present has an extended range in North, Middle, and South America. No species breeds further northward (quite within the Arctic circle), while in the Fall some push on through the greater portion of South America. Some may winter on our southern coast, but I am not aware that such is the case; nor have I any record of its presence west of the Rocky Mountains. It has occurred, accidentally, in Great Britain. The Esquimaux curlew migrates through the Missouri region, in immense numbers, in May. During the second week of that month I saw numerous flocks of fifty to several hundred on the prairies along the road between Fort Randall and Yankton. Snow, many feet in depth, still filled the ravines, where it had accumulated from the memorable storm of April 15–17, but the hills and flat prairie were bare, soft, and oozy, and about springing into the life of the new season. The curlews were scattered everywhere, dotting the prairie with the Bartramian sandpipers and golden plovers, in large, loose flocks, which, as they fed, kept up a continuous, low, piping noise, as if conversing with each other. Their return in the Fall along this line of migration, I have not remarked; but my observations in Labrador, in 1860, were extended.

The curlews associate in flocks of every size, from three to as many thousand, but they generally fly in so loose and straggling a manner that it is rare to kill more than half a dozen at a shot. When they wheel, however, in any of their many beautiful evolutions, they close together in a more compact body, and offer a more favorable opportunity to the gunner. Their flight is firm, direct, very swift, when necessary much protracted, and is performed with regular, rapid beats. They never sail, except when about to alight, when the wings are much incurved downward in the manner of most waders. As their feet touch the ground, their long, pointed wings are raised over the back, until the tips almost touch, and then deliberately folded, much in the manner of the solitary sandpiper (*Rhyacophilus solitarius*). Their note is an often repeated, soft, mellow, though clear, whistle, which may be easily imitated. By this means they can readily be decoyed within shot, if the imitation is good and the gunner is careful to keep concealed. The smaller the flock the more easily are they allured, and a single individual rarely fails to turn his course toward the spot whence the sound proceeds. When in very extensive flocks, they have a note which, when uttered by the whole number, I can compare to nothing but the chattering of a flock of blackbirds. When wounded and taken in hand, they emit a very loud, harsh scream, like that of a common hen under similar circumstances, which cry they also utter when pursued.

Their food consists almost entirely of the crow-berry (*Empetrum nigrum*), which grows on all the hill-sides in astonishing profusion. It is also called the "bear-berry" and "curlew-berry." It is a small berry, of a deep purple color, almost black, growing upon a procumbent, running kind of heath, the foliage of which has a peculiar moss-like appearance. This is their principal and favorite food, and the whole intestine, the vent, the legs, the bill, throat, and even the plumage, are more or less stained with the deep purple juice. They are also very fond of a species of small snail that adheres to the rock in immense quantities, to procure which they frequent the land-washes at low tide. Food being so abundant, and so easily obtained, they become excessively fat. In this condition they are most delicious eating, being tender, juicy, and finely flavored; but, as might be expected, they prove a very difficult job for the taxidermist.

Although the curlews were in such vast numbers, I did not find them so tame as might be expected, and as I had been led to suppose by previous representations. I was never able to walk openly within shooting distance of a flock, though I was told it was often done. The most successful method of obtaining them is to take such a position as they will probably fly over in passing from one feeding ground to another. They may then be shot with ease, as they rarely fly high at such times. The pertinacity with which they cling to certain feeding grounds, even when much molested, I saw strikingly illustrated on one occasion. The tide was rising and about to flood a muddy flat, of perhaps an acre in extent where their favorite snails were in great quantities. Although six or eight gunners were stationed upon the spot, and kept up a continual round of firing upon the poor birds, they continued to fly distractedly about over our heads, notwithstanding the numbers that every moment fell. They seemed in terror lest they should lose their accustomed fare of snails that day. On another occasion, when the birds had been so harassed for several hours as to deprive them of all opportunity of feeding, great numbers of them retired to a very small island, or rather a large pile of rocks, a few hundred yards from the shore, covered with sea-weed and, of course, with snails. Flock after flock alighted on it, till it was completely covered with the birds, which there, in perfect safety, obtained their morning meal.

Athletics.

A Wonderful Runner.

FLATBUSH, L. I.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Enclosed find a dainty morsel for our present athletes to digest. If they are so applauded and petted for their terrible suffering endured in a six-days' walk with everything arranged to conform to their ease in accomplishing their tasks, what would become of them if they had to compete with a runner as Mensen Ernst, whose history and deeds are as follows:

"The present interest in pedestrianism, manifested by the gathering of throngs of people to witness walking and running matches, was equally great in the early part of the century, but was then excited by the wonderful, and almost incredible, performance of one man. This was Mensen Ernst, born in Bergen, Norway, on Oct. 19, 1799. He was the son of a sea captain, and when still a boy, entered the English navy. Although his powers as a runner were displayed even in his boyhood, he had made three voyages to the East Indies, and had completed a three years' cruise on the frigate Caledonian, before he made a public exhibition of them, which he first did by running a race in London when 19 years old. Though up to this time he had had no training, and had even lacked a pedestrian's ordinary opportunities for muscular development, he was famed throughout the navy as a runner, and wonderful stories as to his extraordinary powers circulated among all branches of the service. At last a heavy sum of money was wagered by the officers of his ship that Mensen would run from London to Portsmouth, a distance of 73 miles, in less than ten hours. The feat was attempted and accomplished, the distance being covered by the young sailor in exactly nine hours. Shortly after, he ran from London to Liverpool, a distance of 150 miles, in 32 hours. Although thus suc-

cessful as a runner, Mensen did not quit the sea until after having distinguished himself by bravery in the battle of Navarino, fought Oct. 20, 1827. Soon after that date he became a professional runner, and, after winning a number of lesser matches, was induced to undertake the great feat of running from Paris to Moscow. He started from the Place Vendome at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of June 11, 1831, and entered the Kremlin at 10 o'clock a. m. of June 25, having accomplished the distance of 1,760 miles in 13 days and 18 hours.

"This feat created a decided sensation throughout Europe, and the employment of Menser as a courier extraordinary by kings and princes became a popular amusement in European courts. He ran from country to country, and from court to court, bearing messages of congratulation, condolence, or dispatches of greater importance, and whenever matched against the regular mounted couriers easily succeeded in beating them. He always carried with a map, a compass, and as many biscuits and ounces of raspberry syrup as there were to be days occupied on the journey. In Winter he took with him a pair of long, slender Norwegian snow-shoes, and in traveling he always chose the most direct line, turning out neither for mountains nor rivers, but climbing the one and swimming the other. He never walked, but invariably ran, keeping up a long, swinging lope for hours at a time without rest. His only refreshment was one biscuit and an ounce of raspberry syrup per day, and two short rests of ten or fifteen minutes each in twenty-four hours. These rests he took while standing and leaning against a tree or other object of support. At such times he covered his face with a handkerchief and slept, and after such a nap he would pursue his way apparently as refreshed as though he had slept for hours. He was very uneasy when compelled to be quiet, and could not sit still for an hour without feeling a sense of suffocation. He was a very amiable man, a favorite with all who knew him, and was made much of by his royal patrons.

"In 1833, he started from Munich at 1 p. m., June 6, with dispatches from the King of Bavaria to his son Otho, King of Greece. These dispathes were delivered at Nauplia at 9 a. m. on July 1; or seven days sooner than if they had been sent by the regular post. In 1836, while in the employ of the British East India Company, Mensen was charged with the conveying of dispatches from Calcutta to Constantinople through Central Asia. The distance is 5,615 miles, which the messenger accomplished in 59 days, or in one-third of the time made by the swiftest caravan. On this wonderful journey he made his way across terrible deserts, awful salt swamps, where for hundreds of miles he saw no living being, and through countries whose inhabitants were savage robbers, and who lived in a state of continual warfare. The man seemed invested with supernatural powers, and his fame spread far and wide. One of the most interesting problems of the age being the discovery of the sources of the Nile, it was suggested that this wonderful man be employed to follow the course of the river to its sources, and thus determine them. Prince Puckler Muskan, who had himself traveled extensively in Egypt, and had made several unsuccessful attempts to penetrate to the head waters of the Nile, offered to defray all expenses and reward Mensen handsomely if he would undertake the trip. The indefatigable runner consented to make the attempt, and on May 11, 1842, set out from Muskan, in Silesia, whence he ran to Jerusalem, where he had some business to attend to. Thence he continued his way to Cairo and up the western bank of the Nile, through Lower and Middle and Upper Egypt. Here, just outside the village of Syane, he was seen on the morning of Jan. 22, 1843, to stop and rest, leaning against a palm-tree with his face covered by a handkerchief. He rested so long that some persons tried to wake him, but they tried in vain, for he was dead. He was buried at the foot of the tree, and it was years before his friends in Europe knew what fate had befallen him."

BLACK NED.

THE rose red of Leamon's Dyes made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., is not a more desirable color for dyeing silk, cotton, or woolen goods, than the yellow, scarlet, purple, blue, maroon, violet, black, crimson, green, or brown, out of which colors can be obtained to any extent.—(Advt).

Trap Shooting.

Aberdeen (Miss.) Tournament.

COLUMBUS, MISS.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Enclosed I hand you the scores of a tournament held at Aberdeen, Miss., on the 4th and 5th insts. under the auspices of the Aberdeen Gun Club. The birds were tame pigeons; the weather quite raw and windy. Pools were sold on all the matches, and the interest of the crowd was intense, and at times noisy, but good natured. Although the Aberdeen Club did not win a match, they never abated their generous hospitality, and at the end of the shooting, champagned all the shooters most liberally. It was a most enjoyable meet, and long life to the Aberdeen Club.

First match, 5 single birds.

G. W. Tunstall	11111—5	Dr. Scales	10111—4
G.V. Young	01110—3	W. E. Howard	01111—4
C. A. Johnston	01110—3	T. B. Franklin	11011—4
Jas. Saunders	11111—5	Ben Gillespie	11111—5
H. P. Vass	11111—5	D. Scott	11100—3
Pritchard	10111—4	Jno. Gilmer	00100—1
W. L. Young	10110—3	Jas. Hearon	11011—4
Dr. Vaughan	01101—3	James Bush	11101—4
W. E. Love	10101—3	J. E. Leigh	11110—4
Louis Nance	01100—2	F. W. Pope	11111—5
F. M. Leigh	11111—5	Wm. Kellerman	11101—4
W. P. Haughton	01101—3	Dunham	10111—4

For first money, a stubborn fight between Tunstall and Saunders, Tunstall winning.

Second match—10 single glass balls.

Tunstall	11101 11111—9	Howard	10111 11101—8
G. V. Young	00110 00001—3	Franklin	10111 10001—6
Johnson	11111 11111—10	Gillespie	11001 00110—5
Saunders	10011 11110—7	Scott	00010 00000—1
Vass	11111 11101—9	Gilmer	00010 01011—4
Pritchard	01100 11111—7	Hearon	01100 00111—5
W. L. Young	11111 11111—10	Bush	11001 11110—7
Vaughan	11110 10111—8	J. E. Leigh	01011 00100—4
Love	10101 10011—6	Pope	11111 11101—9
Nance	01011 00111—6	Kellerman	01100 11010—5
F. M. Leigh	00011 11011—6	Dunham	00111 01000—4
Scales	10110 11111—8		

Again a long fight for first money ultimately won by Capt. Johnston of Columbus.

Third match—10 double balls.

Tunstall	10101 01111—8	F. M. Leigh	10101 01011—4
Gilmer	00110 01011—5	J. E. Leigh	00001 00010—2
Johnston	11111 11011—9	Vaughan	00101 0w
G. V. Young	10101 01111—7	Howard	11111 11110—9
Bush	10001 11110—6	Love	10101 01010—5
Pritchard	10001 01011—5	Saunders	10101 01010—5
W. L. Young	10101 10010—5	Hearon	10101 01010—5
Pope	11111 01000—6	Nance	10101 01011—6

Tie shoot won by Capt. Johnston.

The following was the result of the shooting Saturday:

Fourth match, 10 single birds.

Bush	11111 11111—10	Dunham	01100 01000—3
Franklin	01100 11111—7	Gilmer	11100 01011—6
Gillespie	00100 11110—5	Greene	10011 01111—7
Hearon	11011 01001—6	Howard	10111 11010—7
Johnston	10111 00001—5	Kellerman	01110 11110—7
J. E. Leigh	01011 10001—5	F. M. Leigh	01111 00110—6
Nance	00011 11010—5	Pritchard	11111 00101—7
Pope	11000 11100—5	Saunders	01111 11101—8
Scales	11111 11110—9	Scott	00111 00000—3
Tunstall	11111 11011—9	Vaughan	10000 00100—2
W. L. Young	11111 11111—10	G. V. Young	10110 11100—6
Vass	11111 00111—8	Love	11101 00010—5

Mr. W. L. Young won the tie shoot.

Fifth match, 5 single birds, 26 yards rise, both barrels.

Bush	11111—5	Dunham	00100—1
Gillespie	11101—4	Gilmer	11111—5
Franklin	11111—5	Greene	01111—4
Hearon	11111—5	Howard	11111—5
Johnston	11111—5	Kellerman	10001—2
J. E. Leigh	11110—4	G. V. Young	01001—2
Nance	11011—4	Pritchard	00111—3
Pope	10111—4	Saunders	11101—4
Scales	11110—4	Scott	01010—2
Tunstall	11111—5	Vaughan	10001—2
W. L. Young	10110—3	F. M. Leigh	11001—3
Vass	11111—5	Love	11100—3

Mr. Bush, after killing 14 straight at 31 yards, fell out; Johnston and Tunstall had 9 more each; the latter missing his last bird left Johnston the winner, with 5 straight at 26 and 24 straight at 31 yards.

Sixth match, 10 glass balls, 21 yards rise.

Bush	00101 10111—6	Nance	10110 11010—6
Dunham	01000 00101—3	F. M. Leigh	01101 01 —4
Franklin	00111 00101—5	Pritchard	10011 11101—7
Gillespie	10101 01101—6	Pope	11110 11111—9
Hearon	00111 11011—7	Scales	11011 11111—9
Howard	10011 11111—8	Tunstall	01111 11111—9
Johnston	10110 11110—7	Vass	10111 11111—9
Kellerman	01011 10111—7	Vaughan	01100 01110—5
J. E. Leigh	00101 10111—6	W. L. Young	11011 01011—7
Love	10111 10111—8		

Vass won the shoot-off.

Seventh match, 6 single birds, 21 yards rise.

Bush	101111—5	F. M. Leigh	111010—4
Franklin	001011—3	Nance	101111—5
Gilmer	001011—3	Pritchard	111111—6
Gillespie	111100—4	Pope	111011—5
Greene	101011—4	Saunders	100011—3
Hearon	101111—5	Scales	101111—5
Howard	101110—4	Tunstall	110000—2
Johnston	111111—6	Vaughan	111011—5
Kellerman	100010—2	W. L. Young	001011—3
J. E. Leigh	101011—4	G. V. Young	101110—4
Love	111110—5		

Johnston won the shoot-off.

LITTLE MAUD.

Folsom Tournament.

FOLSOM, CAL.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—We had a very pleasant time here at the tournament. There were twenty prizes and the champion cup for the grand shoot of which the following is the score:

F. Bassford	011101 001111—8	J. M. Fulweiler	111010 001000—5
F. Maskey	111111 111010—10	H. G. Ellsworth	111011 000101—7
R. F. Dockery	101101 110010—7	W. E. Gerber	111111 111111—12
J. Kerrigan	011101 111111—10	W. B. Hamilton	011101 111011—9
P. D. Brown	101011 111110—9	J. W. Todd	111110 101111—10
G. W. Downey	111111 111101—11	N. B. Scott	110111 111010—9
C. Chapman	011111 101111—10	Chas. Randall	111111 000011—8
P. D. Weeks	111111 111110—11	H. Bassford	111011 110110—9
J. M. Benson	111111 100011—9	M. Schnabel	001011 011010—6
K. Robbins	111111 111100—10	W. C. Sheldon	111111 101111—11
C. L. Ecklon	111000 000010—4	C. Robinson	111111 111111—12
G. Routier	000111 111101—8	A. J. Vermilya	011101 110011—8
L. Mauldin	110110 001111—8	J. Sharp	010011 111101—8
J. J. Ankener	011111 111111—11	J. Gerber	101011 111100—8
F. Coombs	111111 011111—11	J. W. Rittinger	110101 111111—10

Ties on 12, three pairs.

Gerber	11 11 —4	Robinson	10 10 10—3

Mr. W. E. Gerber, Sacramento, wins first prize and the champion cup. The conditions of the cup are: That if the winner shall defend the cup for one year against any resident of the state challenging for it, the challenger being required in every case to stake against it its intrinsic value in coin, $100; said subsequent matches to be shot at twenty-five single rises, and no party to have the right of challenging the same holder more than once. In case the holder refuses a challenge he shall surrender the cup to the challenger, and after any one person shall have defended and held it for one year it shall be his individual property, and with it the title of champion wing shot of California.

Crittenden Robinson, San Francisco, 2d prize.

Ties on 11 for 3d prize.

Downey	11 00 11—4	Coombs	10 10 11—4
Weeks	10 11 10—4	Sheldon	11 10 11—5
Ankener	11 00 11—4		

Sheldon 3d prize. On freeze-out Downey 4th, Ankener 5th, Coombs 6th, and Weeks 7th prizes.

Ties on 10 shot a freeze-out, Chapman winning 8th, Todd 9th, Maskey 10th, Robbins 11th, Rittinger 12th, and Kerrigan 13th prizes.

Ties on 9.

Brown	11 11 00—4	Scott	11 10 10—4
Hamilton	11 01 01—4	Bassford	11 10 10—4
Benson	10 11 11—5		

Benson 14th prize, Brown 15th prize. On freeze-out Bassford 16th, Hamilton 17th, Scott 18th.

Ties on 8.

Bassford	11 11 01—5	Vermilya	01 11 11—5
Routier	11 11 11—6	Sharp	11 01 11—5

Routier 19th prize. On freeze-out Vermilya got 20th prize with two straight.

Of the sweepstakes shooting freeze-outs at sing'e birds, the 1st with 12 entries, was won by J. McCormick, 6; 2d, F. Bassford, 5; 3d, L. Zaver.

The second sweep, 13 entries, was won by Maskey, Weeks 2d, M. Schnabel 3d.

Third sweepstakes, 14 entries, C. Robinson 1st, with nine; Frank Coombs 2d; J. Sharp 3d.

Fourth sweep, 13 entries, C. Chapman 1st, A. H. Schnabel 2d, P. D. Weeks 3d.

Fifth sweepstakes, at double birds, 9 entries, F. Maskey 1st, G. Routier 2d, M. Schnabel 3d.

Sixth sweepstakes, 9 entries, C. Robinson 1st, G. Routier 2d, F. Coombs 3d.

Seventh sweepstakes, 35 yards, single birds, 5 entries, M. Schnabel won.

CAL.

Peoria Shooting Club.

PEORIA, ILL.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—On Friday, April 18, the Peoria Shooting Club had a glass ball shoot at their park; the first was a sweepstake match, 10 single balls, 18 yards rise. The purse was divided into two moneys. The following is the score.

W. R. Wiley	11111 11111—10	J. C. Nicholson	11110 11110—8
Chas. F. Stock	11111 11101—9	Fred Kimble	11101 11111—9
Z. N. Hotchkiss	01101 11111—8	V. M. Lincoln	11111 11100—8

Wiley won 1st money.

Ties on 9 at 28 yards.

Stock	11111—5	Kimble	10101—3

Stock won 2d money.

The second match was the same, except that the purse was divided into 3 moneys as follows:

W. R. Wiley	11111 01111—9	J. C. Nicholson	11111 11111—10
C. F. Stock	11111 11111—10	V. M. Lincoln	11000 10111—6
Fred Kimble	11111 11111—10	Fred Lammers	01111 11111—9
Z N. Hotchkiss	11111 11111—10	L. B. Martin	10111 11110—8

Ties on 10, at 28 yards.

Stock	11101—4	Hotchkiss	11111—5
Kimble	11110—4	Nicholson	11100—3

Hotchkiss won first money.

Wiley and Lammers divided second money.

Martin won third money.

The following is the score of the third match:

Kimble	11111 11111—10	Nicholson	11111 10111—9
Hotchkiss	01110 11111—8	Lincoln	11111 11101—9
Wiley	01111 01111—8	Martin	11111 11111—10
Stock	11111 11011—9		

Ties on 10, at 28 yards.

Kimble	11111—5	Martin	11111—5

Second tie on 10, at 28 yards.

Kimble	11111—5	Martin	11111—5

Third tie on 10, at 31 yards.

Kimble	11111—5	Martin	01011—3

Kimble won first money.

Ties on 9, at 28 yards.

Nicholson	10011—3	Lincoln	11100—3

Second tie on 9, at 28 yards.

Nicholson	11111—5	Lincoln	01010—2

Nicholson won second money.

Ties on 8, at 28 yards.

Wiley	01111—4	Hotchkiss	10111—4

Second tie on 8, at 31 yards

Wiley	11000—2	Hotchkiss	10101—3

Hotckkiss won third money.

BULL'S EYE.

FRANK FORRESTER.—An unpublished work by Wm. Henry Herbert, is now being issued weekly in "APIELD AND AFLOAT." Office, 607 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. Specimen copies, 5 cents.—(Advt if).

Canton Shooting Club's Monthly Shoot.

CANTON, MO.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The regular monthly badge shoot of the Canton Shooting Club came off at their grounds on the 11th. Condition of shoot: 15 balls each, 18 yards rise, from 3 traps, 8 members contesting, resulting in favor of our worthy P. M., L. W. England, who won the badge by one ball. Considerable interest was manifest in the shoot from the large crowd in attendance, much larger than at any former shoot. After the badge shoot there was a side shoot, then came a pigeon shoot, in which some good shooting was done by Lewis, Condit, England, and Howard.

Badge Shoot.

McWhorter	11110 10101 11111—12
England	11011 11111 11101—10
Howard	10101 11000 01111—9
Lewis	10000 11011 11111—10
Johnson	01011 11111 00011—10
Condit	10111 00111 11111—12
Pemberton	00110 11011 11110—10
Plant	01011 01111 00111—10

Side Shoot.

England	10111—4	Condit	11111—5
McWhorter	11111—5	Johnson	01111—4
Pemberton	11110—4	Plant	01111—4
Lewis	01011—3	Howard	00110—2
Total	16	Total	15

Pigeon Shoot.

Johnson	010110—3	Condit	111110—5
Howard	011*11—4	Pemberton	100001—2
McWhorter	010*10—2	England	0111*1—4
Lewis	101111—5		

* Dead out of bounds.

J. Mc W.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—We had some glass ball shooting at James Brown & Son's (Enterprise Gun Works) shooting gallery. The proprietors to encourage business put up a very handsome Smith & Wesson revolver as a prize for the best scorer in a 100 shots during the month of March, the prize being awarded to your correspondent in a score of 98 broken. The following are the scores:

J. R. Stayton	11111 11011 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 01111—98.
C. Hostetter	11011 11111 11111 11111 11011 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 01111—97.
J. G. Logan	10111 11111 01111 01111 11101 11111 11111 11011 11011 11111 11111 11101 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11011—92.
H. B. Anderson	00000 11110 01111 10111 11111 11111 11110 10110 10111 01111 11110 01111 11110 11111 00111 11111 10111 11111 01011 11111—78.
J. A. Glesenkamp	11101 10111 11111 01111 10110 10110 10111 10101 10101 11111 11011 01011 11011 01101 00011 10111 11100 11011 11111 11111—75.
D. Martin	10111 11101 10111 11111 10111 1101 10111 11111 10011 11111—41.

SMOKY CITY.

CENTRAL PARK, Cook Co., Ill.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Four of our boys had a little sweepstake shoot to-day. Below is the

SCORE.

First match, 10 balls each.

Wm. Preston	11111 11111—10	Lockwood	00011 01011—5

Second match, 10 balls each.

H. Downey	11100 11110—7	T. Preston	11011 11101—8
Wm. Preston	11110 11101—8		

Ties on 8.

T. Preston	111—3	W. Preston	111—3

T. Preston and W. Preston divided.

Third match, 10 balls each.

H. Downey	11001 00001—4	Lockwood	11111 11111—10
T. Preston	11111 11110—9	W. Preston	01111 11111—9

Fourth match, 5 balls each.

Lockwood	11011—4	T. Preston	10011—3
W. Preston	11111—5		

CENTRAL PARK.

AUSTIN, ILL.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The shoot for the Austin Gun Club medal was close and good. The following is the score:

Turrell	11111 11101—9	Davis	11101 01111—8
Ballou	11011 11111—9	Bassett	10110 11111—8
McCallum	11101 11111—9	McFarland	11110 10011—7
Canfield	11101 11001—7	Murphy	10010 10011—5
Freeman	01110 11001—6	Clark	10111 11110—8
Warner	11011 11011—8	Blackman	00000 00000—0
Buzzell	11101 01111—8	Brunby	10101 01111—7

Ties on 9.

McCallum	11110—4	Turrell	11111—5
Ballou	11111—5		

Second ties.

Turrell	11011—4	Ballou	11110—4

The tie between Turrell and Ballou to be shot off next Saturday, the 26th.

SNAP.

ERB'S SHOOTING GROUNDS, NEWARK, N. J.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—A private match took place at Erb's grounds, Bloomfield Ave., Newark, on the 9th inst. The weather was fine, and the birds good and strong. The following is the score at 26 yards:

Johnson	1011 —3	Pentz	1100110—4
Hill	110000 —2	Brentnall	011111 —5
Heath	1011011—5	Hartman	1011101—5
Smith	110111 —5	Belcher	001010 —2

A match at 21 yards was then shot with the following result:

Harrison	111101 111111—11	Heath	110111 001011—8

A scarcity of birds prevented further shooting, but several matches were made to come off.

X.

BROOKLYN, L. I.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Enclosed find score of pigeon match shot at Brooklyn Driving Park, between Messrs. C. Schworer and J. Watts; 25 yards rise, 80 yards boundary; old Long Island rules; H and T ground traps; 15 birds each, for $25 a side.

Schworer	*111* 11110 11111—12
Watts	11010 *1111 *1001—9

C. SMITH.

DUBUQUE, IOWA.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Match for $50 a side; purse $100; 25 single rises each; Prairie Club rules to govern; C. Carter, referee; W. W. Wormood, scorer.

SCORE.

Jno. Little, killed 20, missed 5.
S. J. Cox, killed 19, missed 6.

DUBUQUE.

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS TO MR. PAINE.—158 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—As Mr. Paine continues to claim he is a member of Tony Pastor's troupe, when Tony Pastor omits him from his list of stars, the only inference I can draw is that Mr. Paine is engaged as a lackey to help the stars of the troupe in and out of their carriages.

CAPTAIN A. H. BOGARDUS,
Champion Wing Shot of the World.

THE PAINE FEATHER BALLS.—New York.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The sales of Paine's Feather-Filled Glass Ball for the month of March were over two hundred and seventy-three thousand, with *increasing* orders for the present month. Send for price list.

P. S.—For Sale.—One pair improved Steel Pincers for breaking the necks of the Rough Ball.—BOHEMIAN GLASS WORKS, 214 Pearl Street, New York.—(Advt.4t.)

Shooting Tournament at Clinton, Ia., May 6, 7 and 8; $950 in cash prizes. For particulars, address, Ed. Callender, Clinton, Ia.—Advt. 1t.

BUSINESS FAILURES.—Lack of judgment causes fully fifty per cent. of all business men to fail, earlier or later. Do not an equal proportion of physicians fail to cure from the same cause? At the Grand Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Pierce, through the skill attained by his several specialists, each having devoted years to a special department of medical science, is able to cure a large per cent. of cases hitherto considered incurable. Many physicians, in view of the superior advantages of this model sanitarium, bring there stubborn, obscure, complicated, and surgical cases, for examinations, operation and treatment. Full particulars given in the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated work of over 900 pages. Price, post paid, $1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—Advt.

A LOOSING JOKE.—A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure her, "Try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.—(Advt).

WANTS AND EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head (excepting Kenne advertisements, which must go under their proper department) inserted for Three Cents for each word. The money must be sent with the advertisement.

WANTED.—A pair of sand hill cranes. Address with price, Editor CHICAGO FIELD. 10-1 tf

DR. CARVER.—Send forty cents for a cabinet photograph of Dr. Carver to C. A. ZIMMERMAN, St. Paul, Minn. 10-9-tf

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—Brace of fine setter dog pups for a good breech-loading shot-gun. Address G. A. M., Little Rock, Ark. P. O. Box 538. 11-10-2t*

WANTED.—Black Squirrels, Wild Turkeys, Hawks, Owls, Blue Jays, and Quails. Address FANCIERS' AGENCY, P.O. Box 316, New York City. 10-11-tf

FOR SALE.—The CHICAGO FIELD every Friday morning at SMITH'S, Bookseller, Stationer and News Dealer, 122 Dearborn St., Chicago.

GUNS.—Choked bored and made to shoot as close as desired. A full stock of guns and sporting goods always on hand. J. R. BUCKNUM, Atchison, Kansas. 9-19-6m.

FOR SALE.—Two first-class muzzle-loading shot guns, 7 gauge, 12 lbs, each, in perfect order (both guns been used on the Chesapeake Bay and down Currituck Sound on ducks), one by Wm. Greener, cost $175—gold price $40. One by Deane, cost $125—price $30. Also other bargains on good second-hand guns. W. R. SCHAEFER, No. 61 Elm street, Boston, Mass. 10-22-tf

FOR SALE.—A challenge Tolley, Purdy double bolt, lever in front of trigger guard; weight, 9 lbs 8 oz.; 10-gauge; ¼ pistol grip; 3-inch drop, 14¼ length of stock; 32-in barrels; but little used; in leather case, with implements complete and 25 nickel plated shells. Cash price, $175, currency. Address W. A. COSTER, Flatbush, L. I., or Horace Smith, 33 Park Row, New York. 8-25-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

A SPORTSMAN'S HOME.

I have a plantation of 1,282 acres which I wish to sell. It has on it a beautiful dwelling house, out-houses, stables, cribs, etc. It is entirely new and the soil very fine, and is well known to be the finest game farm in Eastern Virginia. The fields abound in quails, snipes, turkeys, woodcocks, geese, ducks and deer; also beautiful fishing in the streams. The house is newly furnished, the grounds in grass and flowers; there are also a fine pair of bay horses, a carriage, a wagon, and provisions to last one year. I will sell the whole, as it stands, for $10,000, half cash, other half on two years' time at 6 per cent. I refer all parties to Capt. John M. Taylor, who has been on the farm and is well known to the sporting world. C. D. EPES, Nottoway C. H. Va. 11-11-2t

Important Scientific Works.

BY

Prof. Elliott Coues, M. D.

FIELD ORNITHOLOGY. A manual of instruction on collecting, preparing, and preserving birds, by Elliott Coues. With which is issued a check list of North American birds. 1 vol. 8 vo. $2.50.

KEY TO NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.—By Elliott Coues, M. D. 369 imperial octavo pages. Illustrated by 66 steel plates and 238 wood cuts. A manual or text-book of the birds of North America; containing a synopsis of living and fossil birds, and descriptions of every American species known to this time. Price, $7.00.

BIRDS OF THE NORTHWEST.—A hand-book of American ornithology, containing accounts of all the birds inhabiting the great Missouri Valley, and many others, together representing a large majority of the birds of North America; with copious biographical details from personal observation, and an extensive synonymy. By Elliott Coues, Captain and Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, Secretary U. S. Geological Survey, member of the National Academy of Sciences, etc., author of "Key to North American Birds," "Field Ornithology," etc. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth. $4.50.

THE FUR BEARING ANIMALS OF NORTH AMERICA. A monograph of American Mustelidæ, in which an account of the wolverine, the martens or sables, the ermine, the mink, and various other kinds of weasels, several species of skunks, the badger, the land and sea otters, and numerous exotic allies of the animals is contributed to the history of North American Mammals, by Prof. Elliott Coues, M. D., with 60 illustrations. 1 vol. 8vo. $2.50. Any of the above sent post-paid on receipt of the price. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. 8-22-tf

Purchasing Bureau.

The subscriber having devoted full fifty years of his life to field sports, has opened rooms in the city of New York for the purpose of selecting and supplying sportsmen throughout the country with everything they may need in the way shooting and fishing implements, including books upon sporting and other subjects.

Great care will be given in the selection of guns, both new and second hand; and all purchasers will be allowed a trial before purchasing.

The best remedies for all diseases of dogs and and horses will be forwarded to order. For mange, canker and worms a sure cure can be forwarded by mail.

All kinds of shooting clothing, including boots and shoes of the most approved styles and of the best materials, and shooting trunks made expressly for traveling sportsmen—and as no skillful sportsman, shooting over dogs, ever goes to the field without a whip and whistle he has both, of his own invention, which are far more effective and convenient to carry than any others in use.

Setters and pointers of the very best native and imported strains, artistically broken, always on hand.

The subscriber having been selected as their agent for the CHICAGO FIELD for this city, the rooms occupied will always be open for the reception of the friends of that paper and for all sportsmen from distant sections of the country, when visiting the city, and where will be found on file, all the principal sporting papers of the country, and where every facility will be extended to those wishing to subscribe to or advertise in this widely circulating journal.

HORACE SMITH,
8-17-1year No. 33 Park Row, N. Y.

TO SPORTSMEN:

Having located permanently in CHICAGO, I desire to announce to the Sportsmen of the West that I am now fully prepared to execute all orders for BORING GUNS TO SHOOT CLOSE AND HARD, WITHOUT CHOKE, by my NEW METHOD, which is superior to CHOKE-BORING, and shall be glad to convince all who desire to investigate, and prove to them its complete success. All kinds of REPAIRING will be promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. Stocks straightened or crooked to suit, without removing the screws or plates. Have had experience in some of the best gun works in England. A specialty made of altering muzzle loaders to breech loaders. Barrels fitted to breech loaders at reasonable rates. The winning guns in the great Chicago Gun Trial of 1874 were bored by me. Guns made to order from $150 to $250 equal to the best imported. T. R. HASDELL,
6-9 70 E. Madison St., Rooms 20 and 21. CHICAGO, ILL

R. A. Turtle,
Ornithologist and Taxidermist,

Devotes special attention to mounting all specimens of dead game and other birds, elk and deer heads.

His style of mounting game in cases for dining rooms and libraries, representing a brace of birds hanging by the feet, far superior to any oil painting of the same, is original with him, and superior to any other style of mounting game birds. All specimens sent will be scientifically mounted and returned. Birds for hats, wholesale and retail.

8-22-1y 43 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

RAILROAD.

The Sportsman's Route.
The Chicago & North-Western Railway

embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the West and Northwest, and, with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

OMAHA AND CALIFORNIA LINE

is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS LINE

is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the Great Northwest. Its

WINONA AND ST. PETER LINE

is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

GREEN BAY AND MARQUETTE LINE

is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superiour Country. Its

FREEPORT AND DUBUQUE LINE

is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE LINE

is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee. PULLMAN HOTEL CARS are run between Chicago and Council Bluffs by this road, and by this road alone. This is the ONLY LINE running Pullman cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

No other road runs any form of Hotel or Dining car through to Council Bluffs.

TO SPORTSMEN:

This line presents PECULIAR ADVANTAGES. For Prairie Chickens, Ducks, Geese and Brant shooting our Iowa line to-day offers most favorable points than any other road in the country, while for Deer and Bear Hunting, and for Brook Trout, Lake Salmon, Pike, Pickerel and Bass Fishing, a hundred points on the Northern and North-Western lines of this company will be found unsurpassed by anything in the West.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 245 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 2 New Montgomery St; Chicago Ticket Offices, 62 Clark Street, under Sherman House. Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets. For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

MARVIN HUGHITT,
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Man'g, Chicago.
Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago. 6-20-tf

"THE FISHING LINE."

TAKE THE

Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad

FOR THE

Trout, Grayling & Black Bass Fisheries,

—AND THE FAMOUS—

Game and Summer Resorts and Lakes of Northern Michigan.

The waters of the Grand Traverse Region and Michigan North Woods are unsurpassed, it equalled, in the abundance and great variety of fish contained.

Brook Trout abound in the streams, and the famous American Grayling is found only in these waters.

The Trout season begins May 1st. The Grayling season opens June 1st.

Black Bass, Pike, Pickerel, and Muscalonge also abound in large numbers, in the many lakes and lakelets of this territory.

Game of various kinds such as Deer, Bear, Partridge, Duck, etc., are very plentiful, and large numbers of sportsmen annually visit this region with great success.

Take your family with you. The scenery of the North Woods and Lakes is very beautiful. The air is pure, dry and bracing.

The climate is peculiarly beneficial to those suffering with hay-fever, and asthmatic affections.

The Hotel accommodations are good; far surpassing the average in countries new enough to afford the finest of fishing and hunting.

During the season round trip Excursion tickets will be sold at low rates, and attractive train facilities offered to tourists and sportsmen.

Dogs, guns, and fishing tackle carried free at owner's risk.

It is our aim to make sportsmen feel "at home" on this route. For Tourist's Guide, an attractive, illustrated book of 80 pages, free, containing full information and accurate maps of the fishing grounds and time cards, call on your ticket agent, or address,

A. B. LEET,
11-9-tf Gen'l Pass. Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis,

AND

Chicago, Kansas City & Denver

SHORT LINES.

The best and quickest route from Chicago to

Memphis, Mobile, New Orleans,

AND ALL POINTS SOUTH, via ST. LOUIS.

The short line to Texas via St. Louis.

No change of cars between Chicago and Joliet, Pontiac, Chenoa, Peoria, Bloomington, Springfield, Alton St. Louis, Jacksonville, Moberly, Kansas City.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS and DINING CARS, the newest, safest and best in use on any Road, run through between Chicago and Springfield, and Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

Meals in Dining Cars, 75 cents.

No change of reclining chair cars and Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Chicago and Kansas City.

No extra charge for seats in reclining chair cars.

Over two hours the quickest route from Chicago to Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, and all points west of the Mississippi River.

J. C. MCMULLIN, General Supt.
JAMES CHARLTON, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.

E. THOMAS, JR.,
Guns, Pistols and Sporting Goods

CARTRIDGES
and all kinds of Breech-Loading
AMMUNITION,
Boxing Gloves, Fencing Foils, Kehoe's Clubs
and all Goods adapted to the trade.

186½ South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Breech-Loading Shot Guns made to order.
Muzzle-Loading Guns altered to Breech-Loaders. Guns Re-bored and warranted to shoot well. Fine Muzzle and Breech-Loading Guns always on hand.
Repairs neatly executed. Everything Requisite for Sportsmen.
The James H. Foster (now known as the Abbey & Foster) Breech-Loading Top-Fastening Shot Gun made to order. A good assortment of Fishing Tackle always on hand. 5-24-tf

POWDER.

The Hazard Powder Co

MANUFACTURERS OF

Gunpowder.

Hazard's "Electric" Powder.

Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). Unsurpassed in point of strength and cleanliness. Packed in square canisters of 1 lb. only.

Hazard's "American Sporting."

Nos. 1 (fine) to 3 (coarse). In 1 lb. canisters and 6¼ lb kegs. A fine grain, quick and clean, for upland and and prairie shooting. Well adapted to short guns.

Hazard's "Duck Shooting."

Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). In 1 and 5 lb. canisters, and 6¼ and 12½ lb. kegs. Burns SLOWLY and very clean, shooting remarkably close, and with GREAT PENETRATION. For field, forest, or water shooting, it ranks any other brand, and it is equally serviceable for muzzle or breech loader.

Hazard's "Kentucky Rifle."

FFFG, FFG, and "Sea shooting" FG, in kegs of 25, 12½ and 6¼ lbs., and cans of 5 lbs. FFFG is also packed in 1 and ½ lb. canisters; burns strong and MOIST. The FFFG and FFG are favorite brands for ordinary sporting, and the "Sea Shooting" FG is the standard RIFLE powder of the country.

SUPERIOR MINING AND BLASTING POWDER OF ALL GRADES AND SIZES, PACKED IN WOOD OR METAL KEGS OF 25 LBS.

The above can be had of dealers, or of the Company' Agents in every prominent city, or wholesale at ou office,

88 Wall Street, New York.

GENERAL WESTERN AGENT,

WM. A. BLAINE, 11 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL

Constantly on hand a full supply of Safety Fuse Rifle and Pistol Cartridges, Percussion Caps, Wads, etc 7-24-1y

GUNPOWDER.

Orange Sporting Powder.

ORANGE LIGHTNING,
ORANGE DUCKING,
ORANGE RIFLE

Blasting Powder.

ELECTRIC BLASTING APPARATUS.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet showing sizes of Grain of Powder, describing Blasting Apparatus, etc., FREE.

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.,

26 Murray St., New York.

CHICAGO OFFICE, 7 Wabash Avenue.
ST. LOUIS OFFICE, 218 N. 2d Street.
DUBUQUE OFFICE, 56 Main Street. 10-8-1y.

ORIENTAL POWDER MILLS
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
GUNPOWDER

Office—13 Broad Street, Boston.

BRANDS—DIAMOND GRAIN.
FALCON DUCKING.
WILD FOWL SHOOTING.
WESTERN SPORTING.
(Oriental Rifle.)

The "Oriental" Powder is equal to any made.

BRANCH OFFICES:

J. G Munro, Agent, 19 Exchange St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Cobb & Wheeler, Agents, 24 State St., Chicago, Ill.
C. J. Chapin, Agent, 215 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.
For sale in Chicago by E. E. Eaton, 53 State street.
Agencies in the principal cities in the United States. 8-25-1y

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Austin Powder Co.

Cleveland, O.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE SPORTING, RIFLE & BLASTING

GUN POWDER.

BRANCH OFFICES.

61 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.
55 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

Western Agencies. { Cincinnati, O., B. KITTREDGE & Co.
Indianapolis, Ind., S. BECK & SON.
Grand Rapids, Mich., FOX, SHIELDS & Co.
Peoria, Ill., Z. N. HOTCHKISS.
Keokuk, Iowa, KELLOGG, RIBGE & Co
LaCrosse, Wis., MARSTON & Co. }
10-10-1y

ENGLISH SPORTING GUNPOWDER.

Curtiss & Harvey's Diamond Grain.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Superior Rifle, Enfield Rifle and Col. Hawker's Ducking. Packages of 12 lbs. Caution against imitations of American manufacturers.

W. STITT, Agent for U. S.,
61 Cedar St., New York

Card's Chicago Field Loader, Crimper and Stamp.

The best tool for the purpose ever invented. Nearly ready for delivery. Price, $7. Discount to the trade. Send for circular to

Geo. F. Card,
10-1-t Guthrie, Illinois.

$55 to $77 a week to agents. $10 outfit free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine

KENNEL.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted under this head for 25 cts a line for the first insertion, and 15 cts for each subsequent insertion. If displayed, $3.50 per inch for first, and $2.50 for each subsequent insertion.

VALUABLE

English Kennel for Sale.

POINTERS.

1. Champion Don (4201), liv and w, winner of about 150 first prizes and cups, beating Wagg two or three times. Winner of the Champion Cup at Birmingham as best pointer of all classes. Don is in his prime, and is the best sire of the day. Toss, the first prize winner at the Birmingham show last year is by him. Wagg and Don are acknowledged by all pointer judges to be the best looking pointers of the present day. Price, £100.

2. Don III., lem and w, by Don II., brother to Wagg (now dead), out of Old Pride (sold by advertiser to Mr. Skidmore, and now in America). Price £20.

3. Lady Lizzie, liv and w, big slashing young bitch, a prize winner and very handsome. Price £20.

4. Lady Derwent, liv, good looking young bitch; not yet exhibited. Price, £20.

5. Lady Dora, liv and w; a very handsome twelve months' old daughter of Champion Don; has been served by Don III. Price £25.

6. Six fine puppies by Champion Don, out of Lady Lizzie. Price, £15 dog and bitch, or £40 the lot.

SETTERS.

7. Lady Kate, black ticked Laverack. One of the handsomest and best bred bitches of the day. By Mr. Laverack's Old Blue Prince, out of Lord Downe's Kate. Lady Kate won many prizes last year, is one of the best looking young bitches out, and has had a litter of puppies by Champion Rock. Price, £30.

8. Lady Flora, Gordon bitch prize winner. Price, £15.

9. Five strong, healthy puppies, correctly marked, by Mr. Fletcher's celebrated Champion Rock, out of advertiser's Lady Kate. Price £10.

BLACK FIELD SPANIEL.

10. Lady Herrera, by Champion Brush—Rhea. A smart 14 month's old bitch, in pup to Major Ireland's dog. Price £15.

ST. BERNARDS.

11. Champion Harry, smooth-coated, winner at the large shows. An immense dog. Price, £25.

12. Lady Ethel, rough-coated, a grand young orange and white bitch. Advertiser paid £25 for her when 9 months old. Price, £30; will be in use shortly.

SHEEP DOGS.

13. Lady Clar, rough-coated. Price, £10.

14. Glengyle, smooth-coated, a prize winner and good worker. Price, £10.

DACHSHUND.

15. Falstaff, fallow red, by Champion Festus, the coming dog, 12 months old, this dog will in all probability make the champion of his breed, and he is a capital house dog, and very clean. Price, £20.

FOX TERRIERS.

16. Several well-bred dogs and bitches. Price, £10 each.

The owner of the above well-known dogs is giving up exhibiting, having won over 500 first prizes. The dogs are all in good condition, and the price of them includes carriage to America. Dogs may be bespoken by telegram, and in case of two remittances being received for one dog, the first letter opened will be the purchaser and the other returned by next post.

Apply to the keeper, W. KELLETT, or to the owner,

CHAS. H. MASON, Esq.,
Highgate House, Clayton Heights, Bradford, Yorkshire, England.
11-11 1t

50 Cents A Copy.

THREE FOR A DOLLAR.

KIT KILLBIRD'S

DOG PATHS TO SUCCESS!"

A complete manual for teaching pointer and sette for the field, 60 p. 7x5.

To which are added the standards for judging the pointer, setter and cocker spaniel, with various hints concerning the cocker, and other miscellaneous matter. The whole prefaced by "Sand Snipe." Liberal discount to dealers.

Sent by mail, post-paid, to any address on receipt of the above price. Address, W. C. PERCY, Tunica, Louisiana, or Wm. Hunt, Jr., Fargo, Dakota, Ter. 8-21-tf

HOLABIRD'S
Breeding Kennel.

STUD DOGS.

IMPORTED PLUNKET, Red Irish, young and vigorous as when a pup.

PALMERSTON, JR., lately imported, the finest formed red Irish setter in America. (Chest measures 30 in., head 11, nose 4½.) He is bred from Champion Palmerston, out of QUAIL, litter sister to Champion Elcho.

Imported Rapp—pure Gordon. The best stock dog in the stud anywhere. Fee for choice $25.

Brood bitches, imp. Gordon Nell; imp. Laverack—Irish Carrie; and Lady Plunket (Plunket—Kitty). These bitches are all very fine and will be bred to the best stud dogs to be found this Spring. Pups $15 and $25. Several broken. Retrieving spaniels for sale at $25 to $40.

I believe I am not egotistical when I affirm that I have the best lot of dogs in America. Address me for particulars. W. H. HOLABIRD, Valparaiso, Ind.

Hints on Dog Breaking by W. H. Holabird, 25 cents. 11-5-tf

St. Bernard Pups For Sale.

Sire and dam both imported. Price $50 each.
11-10-2t BURDETT LOOMIS, Hartford, Ct.

KENNEL.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1878.
THE
HIGHEST AWARD
FOR
Dog Biscuits
WAS GIVEN TO
SPRATT'S PATENT
MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES.

The order for feeding the dogs at the Great International Dog Show, held in conjunction with the Great International Exhibition at Paris, was given to Spratt's Patent by the Minister of Agriculture, and the dogs were sent home, after 12 days confinement (the longest on record), in perfect health and condition.

In addition to the above, Spratt's Patent have been awarded over 27 gold, silver & bronze medals, including the Silver Medal of the Kennel Club of England, and Gold Medal of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York; and "Only Medal ever given" by the English Government for Dog Biscuits.

FRANCIS O. de LUZE,
SOLE AGENT, 18 South William St., NEW YORK.
7-1-1y

ROB ROY KENNEL.

—o—

CHAMPION ROB ROY, Field Trial, black, white and tan, by Laverack's Fred out of Statter's Rhœbe (founder of the Field-Trial strain); bred by Thos. Statter, and noted for both field and stud qualities. Winner of the Champion Stakes, Shrewsbury, 1872, and of four other field trials—the only dog in America that has won an English championship at trials.

DRUID.—Llewellin breed; black, white and tan; by Llewellin's Prince (full brother to Countess and Nelly), out of Dora. Druid has won at four English field trials, beating Rob Roy and Macdona's Ranger; also upon the bench. No English dog in America except Rob Roy has an equal field record. At St. Louis when out of condition Druid got V.H.C. in the champion class, 2d in the open class and 1st in braces with Queen Mab, beating Smith's Leicester and Paris.

CHAMPION RUFUS, Irish, deep red, no white, by Trench's Shot out of Trench's Linda, combining the celebrated Trench, Daly & Hendrick's pure strains. One of the best bred and handsomest dogs in the country, and winner of nine prizes in England and America, including the Irish championship at New York (beating Elcho) and Stock Dog Cup.

Rufus is the sire of the following noted prize winners, all of one litter: Rufus II, Centennial Irish Champion; Rory O'More, 1st New York (beating the get of Elcho and Plunket); Fire Fly, 1st Centennial and 2d New York; Kelpie, 2d Centennial, and Fanchon 1st Kansas City.

FEE—Rob Roy, $35; Druid, $35; Rufus, $25. Apply to
5-17-tf **Arnold Burges, Hillsdale, Mich.**

Massachusetts Kennel Club.
SECOND ANNUAL
Bench Show of Dogs
Will be held at the Music Hall,
BOSTON,
May 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, 1879.

Entries close April 28, inclusive.

OFFICE, 28 COURT STREET, P.O. Box 3008,
BOSTON, MASS.
CHAS. LINCOLN, Supt.
11-11-2t

Refused Three Hundred Pounds for the Dam of Champion Loo II., Sting II., Trump III., Etc., Etc.

AND GRANDDAM OF CHAMPION BERKLEY.

Mr. Nuttall's Champion Maybe, the dam of more winners than any other Irish setter bitch alive, will be put immediately to Mr. Hilliard's Champion Count, by his far-famed Champion Palmerston. Orders booked now.

For immediate sale three very handsome young bitches out of the celebrated bitch Maybe by Rock, out of Champion Venus by Champion Bob.

Young dogs also for sale of A 1 breeding.

Stonehenge says of Maybe: She is one of the grandest bitches he ever saw in shape, size and quality.

Apply to ÆNEAS FALKINER NUTTALL, Tittour, Newtown, Mount Kennedy, Co. Wicklow, Ireland.
11-11-4t

THE STUD BOOK
JUST PUBLISHED.
National American Kennel Club
STUD BOOK, Vol. I.

Sent Free by Mail on Receipt of Price, $3 per copy. For sale only by JNO. W. MUNSON, Sec'y, 315 Olive Street, St. Louis.

Entries can now be made in Vol. II. on blanks furnished for that purpose to be had of the secretary.
11-10-tf

BUZZARD'S
Canine Medicines.

Buzzard's Distemper Pills $1 per box.
Buzzard's Mange Liniment $1 and $2 per bottle.
Buzzard's Alterative Cooling Powders $1 per box.
Buzzard's Worm Powders, $1 per box.
Buzzard's Canker Wash $1 per bottle.
The above medicines will be sent to any address, by return of mail, with full directions, on receipt of the above named prices. Prepared only by

Dr. A. E. BUZZARD,
Veterinary Surgeon,
Nashville, Tenn.

Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons London, Eng.

Dr. Buzzard will send, per return of mail, on receipt of $1 and full particulars of any disease of domesticated animals, advice and prescriptions. Address as above, P. O. Box 63, Nashville, Tenn. 10-16-tf

KENNEL

THE SETTER,
BY
THE LATE EDWARD LAVERACK.

A FEW COPIES LEFT,
Price, $3.

Address **MARSH & CO.,**
Proprietors CHICAGO FIELD,
8-10-tf 155 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

"The Dilley Pointer"
ROYAL DON,

By Snipe, out of Countess Royal, own sister to Dilley's Ranger, full pedigree,

IN THE STUD.

Broken and hunted on all game.

Fee $15.

Address W. A. COSTER, Flatbush, L. I.
10-19-tf

CHAMPION JACK AND RACE.

CHAMPION JACK is a white and orange English setter, with black eyes and nose, winner during 1878 of two championships, one first and five special prizes. Has always won wherever entered.

RACE, a son of champion Elcho out of Fanny Fern, is a deep red, and 1st prize winner at St. Louis Show, first prize winner at Detroit this year; and with his brother Ben winner of Brace Stakes at Baltimore show, 1878, beating champions Berkley and Loo II. Fee, $25 each. Address, E. C. WALLER, 94 Washington St., Chicago. 8-8-6tf

DASH III.
PUPPIES FOR SALE.

Out of OPAL (Rake—Fanny), by Champion Dash III. (Blue Prince—Armstrong's Kate), winner with Drake of Brace Stakes, Nashville, 1878. Address
NELSON D. HATHEWAY, M.D.,
11-11-tf Middleboro, Mass.

IN THE PUBLIC STUD,

E. F. STODDARD'S IMPORTED RED IRISH SETTER

CHAMPION BOB.

The high order of his field and bench show qualities, combined with the purity of his breeding, makes him the most desirable Irish setter sire in America. Full pedigree and list of winnings sent on application. Address R. B. MORGAN, Canton, Stark Co., O.
11-5-tf

Irish Water Spaniels.

For Sale, four dog and three bitch pups, by Bob, out of Imported Bridget. Also orders received for coming litters by Bob, out of Duck, and by Sneider out of Queen; full pedigree Price at 8 weeks old, dogs, $20; bitches, $15. J. H. WHITMAN, 103 So. Clark St., Chicago. 11-9-8t

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH RETRIEVER BITCH FLORA

Wavy-coated, very handsome, by Jet out of Swan, both imported by Parker & Blake. This bitch is of excellent constitution, and for anyone desirous of breeding or crossing is very valuable. Only parted with for want of a place to keep her. Price low if *taken at once*.

Address, C. F. LEWIS,
11-5-tf Care CHICAGO FIELD.

Topeka Kennel.

LIST OF STUD DOGS.

Champion Pointer Sleaford, fee, $25. Llewellin setter Brussels, fee, $25 Red Irish setter Shamrock, fee, $20. Burdette Cocker Spaniel Beau, fee, $20.

We keep on hand pups of all ages by above dogs. Correspondence solicited from all parties wishing pups. Broken dogs a specialty. Address,
W. T. IRWIN, or, A. C. WADDELL, Topeka, Kan.
11-7-tf

Sportsmen's Picture.

A beautiful colored lithograph (19 x 24) of the celebrated field trial champion Joe Jr., and Blue Daisy II., litter sister to Sanborn's champion Nellie. This lithograph was made from a sketch taken on the spot while M. C. Campbell was hunting the two dogs on his farm in Tennessee. It represents Joe Jr. pointing and Daisy backing, with Campbell ready for "a rise." Price, post paid, $1.00. Send money, P. O. order, or registered letter. W. H. HOLABIRD. Valparaiso, Ind, 11-7-1y

Lawrence Kennels.

For breeding Pointers and Setters. The thoroughly broken, pure Laverack dog THUNDER in the stud—winner of several prizes on the bench, a fast, stylish dog in the field. Competent judges pronounce him the best Laverack in America. Fee $40. For pedigree, etc., etc., address W. L. MCCONNELL, New Castle, Pa. 10-24-tf

IN THE STUD.
GORDON SETTER DOG
GROUSE.
Fee $35.

Address **JAMES MOORE,**
Toledo, Ohio,
10-26-tf Toledo Kennel Club.

IN THE STUD,
Irish Setter
RANGER.
FEE, $20.

Address **GEO. S. FOWLER,**
9-20-3 mos. Fort Wayne, Ind.

IN THE STUD.
GORDON SETTER DOG
RUPERT.

Rupert won championship at New York, Boston and Baltimore dog shows. For terms and pedigree address W. J. FARRAR, Toledo, O. 11-5-June 1

KENNEL.

$7. WORTH $25.
—o—

The truest, bluest, and best of English setter pups at $7 each. Pedigree warranted. They are sired by Toney, a SANBORN'S NELLIE—LEICESTER dog, the BEST stock in America. Also pointer and Dandie Dinmont and Scotch terrier pups for sale very cheap. For pedigree and prices address to JOS. H. KRAFT, New Albany, Ind. 11-11-2t

RATTLER
In the Stud.

Blue belton, Llewellin setter, winner of three bench prizes, by Champion Rob Roy (winner of five English field trials), out of the pure Laverack bitch Pickles. Will serve bitches at $20. Litters warranted. Inquire of L. F. WHITMAN, Detroit, Mich. 10-20-tf

FOR SALE.

Setter DOGS and BITCHES, from 7 mos. to 3 yrs. old, broken and unbroken, black and tan, and black, white and tan Gordons, red with white, and lemon and white out of Mab, Di, Flirt, Tip, Jessie and Gypsie, sired by Gautier's Dan, Copeland's (formerly Jerome's) Shot, Colburn's Dash, Saltus' Dash, Stoddard's Duke and Munn's Duke.

For pedigrees in full and price, apply to
5-15-tf JAMES R. TILLEY, Locust Valley, L. I

DISEASES OF DOGS.

The undersigned, a graduate of the Montreal Veterinary College, pays particular attention to the Diseases of Dogs. The spaying of bitches carefully done at $10.00 each. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. Medicine sent by mail or express.

A. H. BAKER, Veterinary Surgeon,
5-9-tf 135 Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO.

A Brace of Red Irish Setters

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE EITHER FOR

A FIRST-CLASS BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Age 16 months; well broken, sire and dam both imported; champion prize winners of strictest purity of breeding and fine field dogs. Sold for no fault. For full pedigree and particulars address E. F. STODDARD, Dayton, Ohio. 11-11-2t D-

LIVY KENNEL.
Field Trial Puppies For Sale.

Am now booking orders for puppies, out of imported Livy; also, other Field Trial puppies. Livy is own sister to Llewellin's field trial winners Leda and Laura, also to Smith's Leicester. For price and pedigrees address LIVY, care F. B. FARNSWORTH, Washington, D. C.
7-2-6meow

Choice Llewellin Stock.

I will engage a brace of pups by Druid, out of Nilsson, due to whelp April 24. Nilsson is full sister to my Champion Queen Mab, is one of the six living Dan—Nelly bitches, and has proved herself a grand brood bitch, her last litter being the best I have ever seen. Druid and Nilsson should produce the finest possible progeny of the unequaled Llewellin strain. Apply to ARNOLD BURGES, Hillsdale, Mich. 11-8-tf

Strayed or Stolen.

On March 28, 1879, from our kennel, a black and white pointer bitch in whelp; has a notch in the point of each ear. Will pay liberal reward for her return to us. IRWIN & WADDELL, Topeka, Kan. 11-10-3t

Leicester Puppies.

For sale, two very handsome puppies, whelped Jan. 17, 1879, by Champion Leicester—Pocahontas (Rock—Dora). One orange and white and one black and white. Pedigrees furnished. For terms etc., address, H. H. WINSLOW, Box 149, Independence, Kansas. 11-5-tf.

Special Notice to Breeders.

For Sale, a celebrated pure Llewellin setter dog, 3½ years old—no finer in America. Would be very valuable to parties wishing to engage in breeding. For price, pedigree and further particulars address LLEWELLIN, care CHICAGO FIELD. 11-10-3t

Llewellin Pups for Sale.

Out of Belle (Pride of the Border—Kirby) by Warwick (Leicester—Petrel). Address H. W. GAUSE, Wilmington, Del. 11-5-tf

The Sound View Kennel.

Plunket, Elcho, Rufus and Saltus' Dash stock for sale. Address David G. Hartt, Northport, Long Island, N. Y. 7-26-tf.

FOR SALE.

Owing to want of a place for keeping I will sell or trade my entire kennel of Irish and Gordon setters. Will accept guns, real estate or horses in exchange. Must dispose of them before June 1st.

Three handsome red Irish puppies, by Stoddard's Bob, out of Clytie (Elcho and Fire Fly) for sale; (now two weeks old) to deliver to purchaser when six weeks old. My stock is of the purest strains, and known for its field qualities. For particulars address GEO. B. DOUGAN, Richmond, Ind. 11-10-tf

FOR SALE.

Two black curly-coated English retrievers, dog and bitch, 3 years old and 15 months respectively. The former thoroughly broken to retrieve ducks, chickens and quails; good nose, tender-mouthed, warranted to remain at heel until told to go; an imported and very handsome dog. The latter is partly broken, retrieves well and has an excellent nose; very promising. Will be sold low if applied for early. Address C. F. LEWIS, care CHICAGO FIELD. 11-11-tf

FOR SALE.

A thoroughbred Chesapeake Bay dog; water dog; a beautiful sedge color, young and well broken. Price $50, delivered at the express office.

Also a beautiful Hambletonian mare, named Starlight Bess, young and very fast; beautifully marked; 15 hands high. Address, GEO. BECK, Lankford, P. O. Kent Co., Maryland 11-9-tf

FOR SALE.

One red Irish setter dog out of Gipsy, by Champion Ben, 15 months old, and thoroughly broken on chickens and quails. Price $75. Also a fine red Irish dog, six months old, by Champion Ben—Meg; has had distemper. Full pedigree. Price $25. Address MARSHALLTOWN KENNEL CLUB, Brunner & Smith, Prop'rs, Marshalltown, Ia. 11-10-4t

FOR SALE.

The red Irish setter bitch Juno, and 1 dog or 2 bitch pups by Champion Elcho, whelped Dec. 20, 1878, all red and very fine. Juno won first prize at Providence, 1878. Address THOS. ADCOCK, Valley Mills, Providence, R. I. 11-9-tf

SPRATT'S DOG BISCUITS for sale in small or large quantities by F. P. Taylor, 72 E. Madison street, Chicago.

KENNEL.

FOR SALE.

Three handsome setter pups, whelped Nov. 30, by my Pilot, out of Queen (Rake—Fannie). Two dogs, liver and white ticked; one bitch, blue belton. Price, $20 each. Address M. H. GALEY, Crawfordsville, Ind.
11-6-tf

FOR SALE.—Thoroughbred pointer and water spaniel whelps, from well-broken stock. Ten pointer pups—8 coal black, white ticked chest; one pair liver dog pups. Sire Yankee, bred by W. C. Howard, Dayton, O.; dam Blix. Blix out of Woodbridge's Nell, by Strong's Pete, $15 each. Four Irish water spaniels, sire Pat, dam Daisy, $5 each. THOS. P. CANTWELL Brainerd, Minn. 11-10-3t

FOR SALE.—Four thoroughbred, deep red Irish setter pups, by imported champion setter Joe, and out of Bess, she by Pat, out of Biddy, both imported. Also a thoroughly broken setter of the Gildersleeve strain; and a fine thoroughbred broken pointer. For particulars address HORACE SMITH, No. 33 Park Row, New York. 8-17-tf

FOR SALE.—Five dogs and one bitch by native English Davenport setter Jerry (Nero—Flora) out of the Llewellin setter bitch Cornelia (Leicester—Dart), all white with black markings. L. SHUSTER, JR., 712 Callowhill St., Phila. 11-7-5t

FOR SALE.—One red (Irish—Gordon) dog pup, whelped Dec. 8, 1877. Price $25. Also a pair very fine pointer dog pups, price $10 each. DR. S. J. COYNE, 163 Western Ave., Chicago. 9-9-tf

THE DOG BREAKER'S GUIDE.—Train your own dogs in the most artistic manner. "The Dog Breaker's Guide" sent for three cent stamp. M. VON CULIN, Delaware City, Del. 8-1-tf

SETTER PUPS FOR SALE out of my Bismarck slut and red Irish Jim. Dogs $8, slut $6; warranted equal to the best. DR. J. R. HOUSEL, Watsontown, North'd county, Pa. 11-11-1t.

FOR SALE.—A number of well bred and well broken pointers and setters, which I will sell very low.
HOMER B. RICHMOND, Lakeville, Mass.
11-10-tf

HORSE, Etc.

THE NATIONAL Trotting Asso'n.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
HARTFORD, CONN., Apr. 15, '79.

NOTICE.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Review will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Ill., at 7 o'clock, p.m., on Monday, May 12, 1879. THOS. J. VAIL, Secretary.

N. B.—All communications intended for the consideration of the Board at the above meeting, should be forwarded at once to the secretary.

The Board of Review is empowered to act in place of the full board, with the same authority and jurisdiction, and at the above meeting will consider business arising in each and all of the districts.
11-11-3t

FOR SALE.

Bay stallion Senator Barnum, will be four years old on the 8th of June, 1879. Sired by Volunteer, dam Vennes, by Thorndyke's Nonpareil; is sixteen hands high, weighs about eleven hundred pounds. I believe this to be as good and as well bred a colt as any one owns, and will be sold at a fair price for such a horse. Inquire of GEO. BEST,
11-10-4t Hartford, Conn.

Montreal Veterinary College.

SESSION 1878 AND 1879

Will commence on Tuesday, the 2d of October. Prospectuses giving full information to intending pupils will be forwarded free on application to

D. McEACHRAN, F. R. C. V. S.,
Principal,
9-22-6m No. 6 Union Avenue, Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pure Tin Coated and Burnished Drop Shot,
Buck Shot and Bullets.
American Standard "Eagle Brand."

NO BLACK LEAD POLISH USED. NO GREASE REQUIRED FOR CARTRIDGES. BOGARDUS' GUN PERFECTLY CLEAN AFTER 1,500 DISCHARGES, *without Cleansing.*

Tin Coating uninjured after Three Months' Exposure to Water,
WEIGHT AND QUALITY OF "EAGLE BRAND" UNCHANGED, BUT RANGE AND PENETRATION INCREASED BY THE BRIGHT BURNISHED TIN COATING.

Drop Shot, Compressed Buck Shot and Balls, Bar Lead, Chilled Shot, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

THE LEROY SHOT & LEAD MFG. CO.
261 & 263 Water Street, N. Y.
10-12-tf For sale in Chicago by E. E. Eaton, 53 State street.

Poultry Guide Free.

For three-cent stamp, or with handsome chromo picture of poultry for 25 cents. E. & C. VON CULIN, Box 18, Delaware City, Del. 11-10-tf

PATENT BARBLESS HOOK, certain to hold the fish. 3 for 25c. Address W. H. HOLABIRD, Valparaiso, Ind. 11-5-1yr

TAXIDERMIST'S Manual, a guide to collecting, preparing, preserving and mounting animals, birds, insects, etc. Illustrated, 50 cents. Hunter and Trapper's Guide, 20. Dog Training, 25. Of booksellers or by mail. JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau St., N. Y.
11-9-tf

SHOT TOWERS.

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.

Manufacturers of

Standard CHILLED and SOFT Shot

Buck Shot & Bar Lead.

Superior in finish.
Be sure to buy it.
Sportsmen endorse it as the best.

Office No. 70 North Clinton St.

E. W. BLATCHFORD, Pres't.
N. CORWITH, V. Pres't.
5-26-1y C. F. GATES, Treas.

FOUNDED JULY 4, 1808.

THOMAS W. SPARKS.

MANUFACTURER OF

American Chilled Shot,

Standard Drop and Buck Shot,

AND

BAR LEAD.

Office, 121 Walnut Street, Philad'a.

8-25-3 mos

TATHAM & BROTHERS,

New York,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Blue Label.

Red Label.

—AND—

Compressed Buck Shot.

First premium Centennial Exhibition—Report.—"Exact uniformity of size, truly spherical form, high degree of finish and general excellence."

9-1-1y-eow

$7 A DAY to agents canvassing for the **Fireside Visitor.** Terms and outfit free. Address, P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. 9-11-1y

S. W. GOODRIDGE,

Grafton, Windham Co., Vermont,

Manufacturer of fine trout fly, and bait fishing rods; also black bass rods of all approved patterns. Rods made to order. I use none but best material, ash, lancewood, greenheart and split bamboo. All rods are made entirely by hand, and warranted. Prices very low. Send for circular, price list and references. 9-10-tf

100 page book, list of 3,000 Newspapers. How to advertise. Send 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & Co., N.Y

GUNS, RIFES, Etc.

JOSEPH BUTLER,

(ESTABLISHED 1857.)

GUN MAKER,

152 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

A general assortment of sporting goods; full line of fishing tackle. Shells loaded to order; all brands of powder kept on hand. Guns rebored and choke bored to suit the owners. Breech-loading guns built to order. All kinds of repairing neatly done.

Refers to Capt. A. H. Bogardus, Miles Johnson, Newton, N.J.; Arnold Burges, Hillsdale, Mich.; J. W. Babcock, Meadville, Pa.; T. J. South, Frankfort, Ky; S. B. Dilley, Lake C'y, Minn.

8-11-tf

The Sneider Gun.

The only positive, self-closing, double-grip, top-lever action in the world.

Sizes from 6 to 16 bore.

Equal in finish, symmetry of outlines and materials to the finest English guns, and at more reasonable prices.

The Sneider rebounding lock used, the only rebounding with which misfires will not occur.

HIGHEST CENTENNIAL MEDAL for "Workmanship, Rebounding Lock and Compensating features of action."

Guns rebored for close shooting. Stocks bent to any crook. Pin-fire guns changed to central fire.

Muzzle-loading guns altered to breech-loaders

CLARK & SNEIDER,
214 W. Pratt Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Send for illustrated catalogue. 7-13-tf

Established 1780.

Williams & Powell,

25 S. Castle St.,

Liverpool, - - England,

Sole Manufacturers of their Patent Simplex Action, combined with Anson & Deeley's Hammerless and Safety Trigger Breech-Loaders, shown by them at the Centennial Exhibition, and for which a Special Medal and Diploma was awarded.

Mr. Ira A. Paine writes: "It is the simplest, strongest and safest gun I ever handled, and, as I told you, will most certainly become the gun of the future."

Particulars on application. 9-15-tf

New York SHOOTING COAT.

MADE OF

Velveteen, Corduroy, Fustian, and Canvas.

I have just imported a corduroy of the dead grass shade, specially adapted as regards weight, color and strength, for all kinds of shooting.

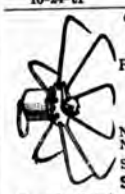
I will make to order—

Coat	$15 00
Vest	5 00
Pants	7 00
Cap	2 25
Suit complete	26 00

Sportsmen will find my clothing to have more desirable points than any other goods of the kind in the market. I can refer to many sportsmen who have worn them. Send for sample and rules for measurement.

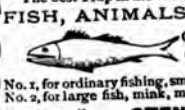
F. L. SHELDON, Rahway, N. J.

10-24-tf



"THE EAGLE CLAW."

The best Trap in the World for catching
FISH, ANIMALS & GAME.



One bait will catch Twenty Fish.

No. 1, for ordinary fishing, small game, &c. 35c.
No. 2, for large fish, mink, musk-rats, &c. 75c.

Sent by mail. **STENT & CO.,**
Sole Mfrs., 132 Nassau St., New-York.

Send for Catalogue of useful novelties and mention this paper.

9-14-6m

FUR QUOTATIONS.

Corrected weekly by Eddy, Harvey & Company, Fur Dealers and Manufacturers, 239 and 241 Madison St., Chicago. Market in raw furs still quite unsettled. Present prices are:

	No. 1. From	to	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4
MINK—Michigan and Minn.	.40	75	30	15	05
N. Wis. and Lake Sup.	.40	60	25	15	05
Indians and S. Mich	.40	60	25	15	05
S. Wis. and Ohio	.40	50	25	15	05
Ill., Iowa and Neb	.40	50	25	15	05
Territories	.40	50	25	15	05
Missouri and Southern	.30	40	20	12	05
MUSKRAT.—Fall	.07	.09	....	....	....
Winter	.09	.12	....	....	....
Spring	....	....	....	....	....
Kits	.03	....	....	....	....
RACCOON	.40	.60	.25	.12	.05
FOX.—Red	1.00	1 25	50	25	05
Grey	.75	1 00	50	20	...
Kit	.20	30	15	....	....
Silver	10.00	25 00	....	....	....
Cross	2.00	3 50	....	....	....
OTTER.—L. Sup. & L. Mich.	4.00	6 00	3 00	...	....
Other States	2 00	3 50	....	....	....
BEAVER.—Lake Sup., per lb.	1 25	1.75	.80	....	....
Western, per lb.	1 00	1.25	.40	....	....
WOLF.—Mountain	2 00	2 50	....	....	....
Prairie	75	1 00	50	....	....
SKUNK—Black	1 00	1.50	....	....	....
Stripe	30	.50	....	....	....
White	05	.10	...	....	....
FISHER.—Minn, L. Sup, Wis.	...	...	...	....	....
Western	....	....	....	....	....
MARTEN.—Common	75	1 00	....	....	....
Fine, Very Dark, Ex	1 50	4 00	...	....	....
LYNX.—Cased	1 00	1 50	....	....	....
Open	....	....	....	....	....
BEAR.—Black	5 00	8 00	....	....	....
Black Cubs	3 00	4 00	....	....	....
Grizzly	....	....	....	....	....
Brown	....	....	....	....	....
WOLVERIN.-Large and Dark	1 50	3 00	....	....	....
WILDCATS.—Com to Good	25	....	....	....	....
BADGER.—Common to Good	20	75	...	....	....
OPOSSUM.—Common to Good	05	..	....	....	...
DEER SKIN.—Dry, per lb	....	....	....	....	....
ANTELOPE.—Dry, per lb	...	....	....	....	....
Indian Tan'd, per lb.	....	....	....	....	

ASTOR HOUSE,

NEW YORK.

On the European Plan.

G. K. Lansing, Manager.
7-17-1y **ALLEN & DAM,** Props.

SPORTSMEN'S MATERIALS.

WINCHESTER REPEATING FIRE ARMS.

Large Reduction in Prices May 1st, 1878.

	Model '66.	Model '73.	Model '76.
Sporting rifle, octagon barrel	$28.00	$27.00	$35.00
" " ¾ " "	23.00	27.00	35.00
" " round "	22.00	25.00	32.00
Carbine	20.00	24.00	27.00

☞ Every Variety of Metallic Ammunition at Lowest Market Rates

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co.,

9-15-tf **New Haven, Conn., or 245 Broadway, N. Y.**

For sale in Chicago by E. E. Eaton, 53 State street.

Paper and Metallic Shells

FOR

Breech-Loading Shot Guns,

Manufactured by the

UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.,

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

THE STURTEVANT SHELLS are the easiest reloaded. Do not have to unscrew the head nor use an awl to remove he exploded caps. THE PATENT MOVABLE ANVILS, made of steel wire, will not bend or break.

THE BERDAN PATENT SHELLS, new model, with Hobbs' patent water-proof primers, never miss fire, and are highly prized by all that have used them.

PAPER SHELLS.—By repeated experiments and great outlay for improved materials, and machinery made expressly for the purpose, we can now warrant our BROWN PAPER SHELLS equal to any imported. They are sure fire, and will not burst in the gun.

Inquire of any of the dealers in sporting materials for the U. M. C. Co.'s Shells.

Not sold at retail by the Manufacturers. 5-13-6m

For sale in Chicago by E. E. Eaton, 53 State st.

ST. LOUIS CONICAL BASE PAPER SHELL.

Having made important improvements in our Shell we can safely recommend them as equal, if not superior in quality to any Paper Shell manufactured in this country or in Europe.

Among the advantages claimed for these Shells are: A saving of 25 per cent in the use of powder; also, almost recoil. The sizes made are No. 10's 2¾, 2⅞ and 3 inches; No 12—2¾, 2⅞ and 3¼ inches. Longer Shells will be made at extra cost. They are not mailable. Sample 100 sent by express on receipt of $1.15 for No. 12; $1.30 for No. 10.

ST. LOUIS PATENT SHELL MAN'F'G CO.

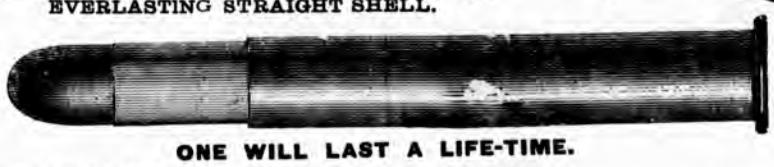
6-9-1y **Factory and Office, No. 2239 DeKalb Street, St. Louis.**

BALLARD RIFLE!

Recoil one half that of any other Rifle.

SAFER THAN ANY OTHER.

Perfect Shooting Guaranteed by Using the EVERLASTING STRAIGHT SHELL.



ONE WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO

SCHOVERLING & DALY, 84 and 86 Chambers St., New York,

For sale in Chicago by E. E. Eaton, 53 State street. (10-24-tf)

Turf, Field and Farm" Badges. by a Ballard 40Calibre Short Range.

A. H. BOGARDUS.

My Patent Rough Glass Balls are now made even, and carefully packed, with 250 in each barrel, and by having a rough surface strengthens the ball for shipping, and prevents the glancing of shot, while the smooth ball has to be made so thin to break successfully when hit that sometimes nearly one-third of them are broken by shipping, and the feather-filled ball is the same. Now,

I Will Warrant My Balls Against Breakage by Transportation,

and will pack ten extra. I have had 5,000 shipped out West since my return from England, and used them myself, and sometimes would not find a ball broken, and never over three or four in a barrel. My traps are the best to practice from, and where clubs use them you can readily see which is the hardest shooting. In matches reported in papers, saying Bogardus' rules and traps used, you do not see all the balls broken. Amateurs and young boys who want to learn to shoot, and will follow the instructions laid down in my book, "Field, Cover and Trap Shooting," will become crack wing shots, and, further, patronize the man who introduced this sport to the public, and who has been to England twice and shot, and upheld the American flag. My "Field, Cover and Trap Shooting" is the only book that has ever been written and published by a market hunter and experienced man. I will return the money to any one who has bought the book and thinks they did not get their money's worth. Each barrel of balls contains a score book with Bogardus' Rules for Glass Ball shooting, and also his new rules for Pigeon Shooting.

Price of balls, 1,000, $14; by single barrel, $4; "Field, Cover and Trap Shooting," $2.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BALLS, **HAGGERTY BROS. & Co., 10 Platt St., N. Y. City.**
FOR TRAPS, **HART & SLOAN, Newark, N. J.**

For sale in Chicago by Henry Sears & Co., 88 Lake street.

Address Capt. A. H. BOGARDUS, No. 158 S. Clark St., Chicago.
DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. 9-10-tf

IRA A. PAINE'S

FEATHER FILLED GLASS BALL.

PATENTED OCTOBER 23, 1877.

The "Standard" Ball.

Every ball is weighed and examined, then packed with the greatest care, in barrels of 500. Send for price list. Special inducements to the trade. For sale in Chicago by E. E. Eaton, 53 State st.
9-2-1y HEADQUARTERS BOHEMIAN GLASS WORKS, 214 Pearl St., N. Y.

HENRY SEARS & CO.

The LARGEST STOCK of FIRE ARMS in the NORTHWEST.

Grades and Prices to suit the purchaser. The above cut represents our $125 (net) Gun, which cannot be excelled for Workmanship and Shooting Qualities. (10-26-1y)

Send for Prices. HENRY SEARS & CO., 88 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Invaluable to the fisherman.—CHICAGO FIELD.

Splendid—Exactly the article every hunter needs. "I would not be without one."—Capt. A. H. FOGARDUS.

Patent Revolving Adjustable Stool,

For use in duck shooting over decoys, or marsh land, or from boat, also for camp use. Can be separated in a moment, and put in small compass. Diameter, ten inches.

PRICES:

Single Stool....Each, $2 50 | Six Stools.....Each, $2.00
Extra Tripod, affording one low one for use in boat, and one for marsh or camp.....Each, $ .75
Canvas Bag with shoulder strap.....Each, $ .50

HENRY SEARS & CO., Manufacturers, 88 Lake St, Chicago.

Edwinson C. Green's GUNS,

Cheltenham, England.

THE BEST GUNS,

At Prices to Suit the Times.

Agents for the American Powder Co. "Dead Shot," and other brands of powder. Dealers in Ammunition and Sporting Goods. SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST to

G. & A. HAYDEN,
Sole Importers for the United States,
(SUCCESSORS TO RUSSEL & HAYDEN). JACKSONVILLE, ILL.
[11-11-tf]

The Delaware Shell.

Our Improved Shells Now Possess the Following Merits:

1st. Perfect Uniformity of Flanges.
2d. They are Sure Fire and Gas Tight.
3d. The Paper is Superior to any Made for This Purpose.
4th. The Primers are Easily Expelled and Replaced, and the Shells can be Reloaded a Number of Times.

PRICE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER SHELL.

Address Delaware Cartridge Co.,
[11-11-tf] WILMINGTON, DEL.

The Latest! FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR SMOKING.

In placing this new Tobacco before the public, we do not propose to di close our special claims and improvements, for the reason that in every instance where we have introduced new articles, it has been the custom of manufacturers of inferior productions to adopt our precise claims to obtain notoriety. We will, however, make one broad assertion, that no tobacco has ever before been produced possessing so many valuable requisites. (10-4-tf) WM. S. KIMBALL & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

TENTS AND CAMP FURNITURE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Hunters' Suits and Equipments of every kind and quality, from $4.50 and upward. These are acknowledged to be Superior to any in the market. SOLD EVERYWHERE BY THE TRADE. Where there is *no dealer* order from *us direct*. Awnings, Tents, Waterproof Covers, etc., we sell to any who want them and at such prices as *command attention*.

E. C. COOK & BRO., 111 S. Water St., Chicago, Ill.
11-13-6m

SPORTSMEN LOOK!

The New Gun---Fox's Patent.

A NEW ERA in Breech-loading Shot Guns. They can never get loose and shaky, are wonderfully simple and strong, perfect in construction and remarkable in shooting powers.

FIRST PRIZE OVER ALL OTHERS

at the Great St. Louis Fair. Prices range from $50 to $300. Send stamp for circular to

THE AMERICAN ARMS CO.,
7-2-1y 103 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

New Sporting Work.

FRANK FORESTER'S Fugitive Sporting Sketches.

EDITED,
With a Memoir of Henry William Herbert,
and numerous explanatory notes,
BY WILL WILDWOOD,

This work contains the finest fugitive sporting tales and sketches from the pen of the lamented "Frank Forester," whose inimitable "Field Sports," "Fish and Fishing," "Warwick Woodlands," "My Shooting Box," "The Deerstalkers," etc., have been read and admired wherever the English language is spoken, or the gentle science of woodcraft practiced. The sketches included in this work have been selected from his brilliant contributions to the early magazines and periodicals, long since suspended, and are all written in that fascinating vein which renders the productions of his pen of undying interest. Among the articles may be mentioned

THE WOODCOCK.—THE QUAIL.—AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.—A BLAZE AT BARNEGAT.—THE AMERICAN BITTERN.—THE DEATH OF THE STAG.—THE RED FOX.—DOMESTICATION OF GAME BIRDS. ETC., ETC.

In one volume, octavo, cloth binding, $1; in paper, 60c. Address, F. E. POND, Westfield, Marquette Co., Wisconsin.
11-10-tf

Holmes & Caton,

Successors to

H. Holmes, 98 S. Water Street.

Live Birds in perfect order at short notice. Clubs communicate.

Game in Season and Furs

received and sold on commission. Having a large Refrigerator Room for game, fish, veal, fruits, etc., can preserve game in perfect order for months, if needed. Stencils, tags and market report furnished 7-13-tf

A. H. BAKER,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

Graduate and Medalist of the Montreal Veterinary College, offers his services to the stock owners of Chicago and vicinity. Treats all Diseases of the Domesticated Animals. Office and Pharmacy,

125 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Refer to the Editor of the CHICAGO FIELD

MISCELLANEOUS.

KIDNEY-WORT

A Purely Vegetable Remedy

The Safest, Easiest and Best ever discovered for

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, PILES, GRAVEL, CONSTIPATION, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, DIABETES.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

A purely vegetable compound, not doctored with poisonous liquors, being dry—a gentle cathartic and effective tonic—sure to effectually cure some of the most common and painful diseases that baffle medical skill. Those who have been cured when all other means failed, justly say: "It is the greatest blessing of the age." "I believe I should not now be alive but for it." Physicians in regular practice say: "It works like a charm and effectively."

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

☞ If the KIDNEY-WORT cannot otherwise be readily obtained, we will mail a package, prepaid, on receipt of the price, one dollar. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.
11-7-1y

PROVERBS.

"For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters."

"Read of, procure, and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong healthy and happy."

"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy, and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."

"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."

"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."

"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health perfect wrecks from intemperance."

FOR SALE BY

PROVERBS.

"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."

"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens, and cures continually from the first dose."

"Fair skin, rosy cheeks and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters."

"Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters."

"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."

"Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay."

(9 26-1y)
ALL DRUGGISTS.

JUST OUT.

HOW to HUNT & TRAP,

BY J. H. BATTY,

Formerly hunter and taxidermist for the U. S. Surveys.

It contains eighty illustrations, with hunting scenes of the plains and Rocky Mountains, from photographs and field sketches by the author. A book of rough experience, treating on hunting, camping, horses, mules, dogs, guns, boats, canoes, traps and trapping, tells how to hunt all game from the English snipe to the buffalo. Price, post paid, $1.50. For sale by book dealers.

Address the Author, Box 40, Parkville, Kings Co. N. Y.

Albert Cogswell, Publisher, New York. 9-24-tf

EVERY BOOKSELLER AND NEWSDEALER

should have a supply of that fast selling book.

GOLD Any worker can make $12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address, TRUE & CO. Augusta, Me. 8-25-1y

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland Maine. 8-25-1y

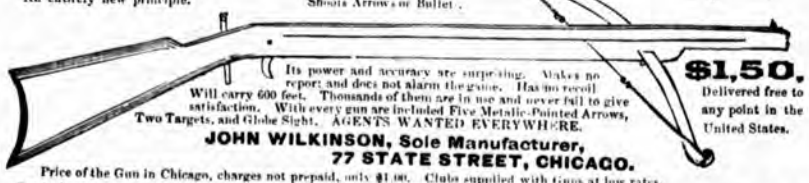
18 Elegant new style chromo cards, with name, 10c post paid. Geo. I. Reed & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

IMPROVED RUBBER TARGET GUN.

The latest and best. An entirely new principle.

For Target Practice and Hunting. Shoots Arrows or Bullet.

Shoots almost as straight as a RIFLE. Lends from muzzle. Entire Length, 39 inches.



Its power and accuracy are surprising. Makes no report and does not alarm the game. Has no recoil. Will carry 600 feet. Thousands of them are in use and never fail to give satisfaction. With every gun are included Five Metallic-Pointed Arrows, Two Targets, and Globe Sight. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

$1,50. Delivered free to any point in the United States.

JOHN WILKINSON, Sole Manufacturer,
77 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

Price of the Gun in Chicago, charges not prepaid, only $1.00. Clubs supplied with Guns at low rates.

Send also stamp for my new Catalogue of SCROLL SAWS, LATHES, ARCHERY, BASE BALL, &c. I have the best goods in the market, and all at manufacturers' prices. I am publisher of Hope's and Ware's Designs, and sole importer of the genuine "Wilkinson Saw Blades."

[11-11-tf]

Osgood's Folding Canvas Boat.

Weight, with paddle for trout fishing, duck hunting, exploring, etc., 20 lbs.; weight, with bottom board, oars, paddles, etc., everything complete, 45 lbs.

MANUFACTURED BY Osgood & Chapin, Battle Creek, Mich.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

11-8-tf

WILLIAM R D & SONS,

13 Faneuil Hal quare, Boston.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SLOCUM'S PATENT The Long-Desired Article At Last.

Sold by All GUN DEALERS. **CARTRIDGE LOADER!**

Agents for **W. & C. Scott & Son's BREECH-LOADERS.**

THE NEW COLT GUN, *Best American Breech-Loader,* $50 upward--Top Snap Action.

This is a simple, compact machine made in three sizes by which 25, 56, or 100 shells can be loaded in an incredibly short time and to a mathematical exactness, which cannot be accomplished by the old and ordinary method. With one of these Loaders the sportsman not only saves time and money by loading his own shells, but is sure every shell is loaded alike. Dimensions of 25 size only four inches high, 7 inches wide when taken apart for transportation. Col. John H. Powel says: "I have loaded hundreds of shells with one and found it fully up to what is claimed for it. I only wish I had had one years ago. It is simple, portable, accurate and sure, saving a deal of time and trouble, and only needs to be known to be appreciated. IT IS THE BEST THING I HAVE COME ACROSS IN THE TWENTY-SIX YEARS I HAVE FOLLOWED THE GUN." Price, 25 size, $9; 56 size, $12; 100 size, $15. Extra bottom, by which two sizes shells, both 12 and 10, can be loaded: 25 size, $1; 56 size, $1.50; 100 size, $2. In ordering state gauge desired. Send money with order; but, if ordered C. O. D. $1 deposit for expressage must accompany. Send stamp for circulars and list of second-hand guns. 11-9-tf

---

GUNS, RIFLES, Etc.

THE

KEEPER'S GUN,

A

CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADER,

In 10, 12, 16 and 20 Bores.

PRICE SIX GUINEAS,

(WITH CHOKE BORE BARRELS 21s. EXTRA.)

Strongly Recommended.

MESSRS. BLAND & SONS beg to submit the following testimonials, out of many others equally encouraging, for the consideration of sportsmen in regard to their Keeper's Gun:

From J. Fletcher, Esq, Yacht Christabel, Flushing, Holland, Dec. 28, 1876.

"I never shot with better guns than the three I got from you (two being Keeper's Guns), and have killed some extraordinary shots with the 4-bore."

From B. Douglas, Esq., H. M.'s British Residency, Klang Salangore, May 18, 1877.

"The Keeper's Gun you sent me through Messrs. McA. & Co., of Singapore, is, without exception, one of the best, I may say, the best, killing gun I ever put to my shoulder."

From W. F. Fishbourne, Esq., Staplestown House, Carlow, Ireland, Sept. 26. 1877.

"I think it only right to let you know that the Keeper's Gun I purchased from you has greatly surprised me in shooting; it kills long shots better than any gun I have ever seen. On one occasion I rose a duck and drake, while beating for snipe, and with small snipe shot, it killed the drake at over forty yards, and the duck at almost fifty."

From F. G. Bury, Esq., Trinity College, Cambridge, Feb. 1, 1878.

"The Keeper's Gun, No. 10, full choke, I had from you last December, is as good a gun for all practical purposes as anybody could desire, shooting very smartly. It also looks very neat, and several people have expressed surprise at such weapons being turned out at so low a price."

From John Blackwall, Esq., Oaklands, Llanrwst, Conway, N. Wales, March 16, 1878.

"The Keeper's Gun came just in time for the pigeon match, and Mr. Fielding shot very well with it, killing 19 birds out of 21 shot at, and dividing the second and third prizes."

ADDRESSES,

106 Strand, London, W. C.

(Opposite Exeter Hall):

62 South Castle Street, Liverpool.

41, 42, and 43, Whittall Street, Birmingham.

9-1y

W. R. SCHAEFER

61 Elm St., Boston, Mass.

Manufacturer only of first-class

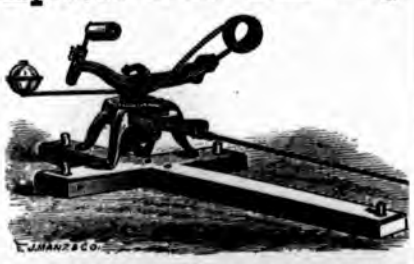
Breech-Loading Shot Guns to Order.

Gun Stocks bent, barrels bored to shoot close, and etc., warranted; and all kinds of work executed in the most skillful manner. Constantly on hand: Guns of different makers, Rifles, and etc., and a full supply of Sporting Material of Every description. 9-5-1y

---

J. G. MOLE'S

Improved Glass Ball Trap.



TO SPORTSMEN:—Thanking you for the liberal patronage of the past, we now offer our trap for the coming season with superior improvements. The inventor has greatly perfected the trap in its mechanical construction. It is the original patented ROTATING TRAP, "having a Hollow Axle," and is far ahead of all imitations. Ask your Dealer for the MOLE TRAP, or send direct to the Manufacturers, who will send a trap C.O.D., with privilege of testing. Correspondence solicited from Dealers in Sportsmen's Goods. Price of traps $9. For sale in Chicago by H. E. Eaton, 58 State street. BATAVIA MFG. CO. Batavi 9-8-tf

---

GUNS, RIFLES, Etc.

JOHN A. NICHOLS,

Syracuse, N. Y.

Maker of Fine Guns.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Abe Kleinman Agent for Chicago and vicinity. (11-10-tf)

BROWN, HILDER & CO.,

Sportsmen's Emporium.

Double and Single Barrel Breech and Muzzle-Loading

Shot Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Etc., Etc.

SOLE WESTERN AND SOUTHERN AGENTS FOR

E. Remington & Sons, Nichols & Lefever, and W. W. Greener.

NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF

FISHING TACKLE

at prices which defy competition. Everything for Camp, Field & Stream.

9-1-1y **604 North 4th, and 603 North 3d Streets, ST. LOUIS.**

THE PARKER GUN

FIRST PREMIUM AND GRAND MEDAL AT CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Send stamp for new catalogue, edition 1878.

MERIDEN, CONN. **PARKER BROS., 97 Chambers St., New York.**

From the Champion Shot of the World.---It affords me pleasure to recommend the Parker Shot-Gun as being a very safe, durable and excellent shooting gun. Having shot it in many of my exhibitions, I find for rapidity in loading and firing, and the extremely long shots made with it, it cannot be excelled. The principle of the break-off, and the manner of opening to insert the shells gives it a decided advantage over all other breech-loaders. The rapidity with which I have shot this gun is due to the construction, enabling me to break the gun open and cock both hammers at one motion, which cannot be done with any other breech-loading shot-gun. Wherever I have shot this gun it has attracted great attention by the extremely long and difficult shots made with it. I shall always take pleasure in recommending your gun, and shall continue to use it in my exhibitions. Yours truly DR. W. F. CARVER, San Francisco, Cal. 10-4-6mos

For sale in Chicago by E. E. Eaton, 58 State street.

THE BAKER GUNS.

3 Barrel Gun.

2 Shot and 1 Rifle.

We make the best double gun in the world for the money. Choke-bore, rebounding locks, extension top rib. Our $35 gun has the best twist barrel and the best material throughout. All guns sent on trial and guaranteed.

Price, Twist barrel.....$35.
" Damascus barrel.....$50 to $200.

A new feature in the gun line. It is light and compact, from 8 to 10 lbs. weight. The rifle is perfectly accurate. It has proved a great success for all kinds of shooting. An owner of this gun cannot make a mistake and take the wrong one when he goes out for game.

Price.....$75 to $260.

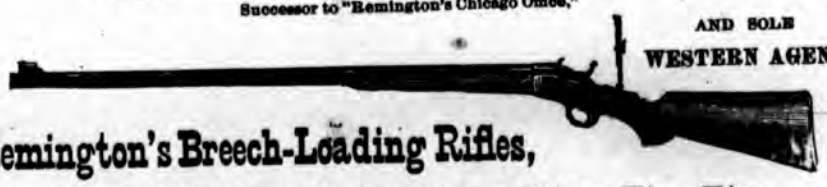
W. H. BAKER & CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

Send stamp for Descriptive Circular. (11-2-1y)

D. H. LAMBERSON,

Successor to "Remington's Chicago Office,"

AND SOLE WESTERN AGENT



Remington's Breech-Loading Rifles,

Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Etc., Etc.

SEND STAMP FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, FREE.

OFFICE and SALESROOM, 237 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL. 10-4-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRED. KAEMPFER,

TAXIDERMIST AND DEALER IN

Taxidermists' Materials;

Artificial Glass Eyes, Foreign Bird Skins, Artificial Leaves, Moss, Immortelles, Sea Shells, and Wax Flower material.

large Stock of all sorts of

SINGING BIRDS,

Cages, Bird Seed, Mocking Bird Food

And a Good Assortment of

Goldfish and Aquaria,

Please send for Circular.

127 Clark St. near Madison, Chicago

IMPROVED

Glass Trap Balls.

We call the attention of Dealers and Sportsmen's Clubs to our new patent

SANDED TRAP BALLS,

The above balls are made of standard size and weight, and are covered with sand, which prevents the shot glancing from the ball, and any reflection of light from its surface. The latter advantage is not found in any other style of ball.

We also SOLICIT ORDERS for our plain

Blue and Amber Balls,

That have become so popular, claiming for them CHEAPNESS and REGULARITY in thickness.

NO CHARGE FOR BARRELS OR DRAYAGE.

For prices, etc., address

WHITALL, TATUM & CO.,

Glass Manufacturers,

410 Race St., Philadelphia,

46 & 48 Barclay St., NEW YORK. 10-9-1y

MURRAY & BAKER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TENTS, AWNINGS, ETC.

Camp Furniture a Specialty.

Send for ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST before ordering elsewhere. 38 and 40 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill. 11-10-1y

---

TRY

B. GOODMAN'S

New American Chemically Prepared

FELT

GUN WADS.

Equal to Ely's, at Less Price.

For sale by all dealers. Manufactured by B GOODMAN, Ansonia, Conn., and 7 White street New York. 10-22-3mo

---

WE HAVE

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

Rubber Camping and Sporting Outfits,

COMPRISING

Fishing Pants, Leggins and Boots, Rubber Blankets, Pillows, Cushions, Etc.

HODGMAN & CO.,

425 Broadway & 27 Maiden Lane, SEND FOR CATALOGUE. **New York.** 7-17-1y

---

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth free. STINSON & Co. Portland, Me

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.